EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

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Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

INSECTS ON POTATOES.

Mr. John Morrell, of Winthrop, informs us that he planted a piece of land early in the spring done it. Its publication has been the means of with potatoes. He has discovered that an insect arousing public attention to the business of aghas attacked them, and that wherever attacked the leaves curl and the stalk wilts in the same manner as potatoes did last year when suffering under the influence of what is called rot. He describes the insect in the same manner that Mr. Philbrick, of Waterville, did the other day, ture, or to large weekly sheets, part of which whose description we published, being at first a should be devoted to agriculture and mechanic small greenish insect lodged on the under side of arts, and the remaining to a little of every thing, the leaf.

We see by the Bangor Whig that a similar insect has commenced its ravages in Glenburn, and forms, it would have gone on its way rejoicing. the "Glenburn Farmer" asks what shall be done. In taking leave of Mr. Breck as a brother Editor, The following communication appears in the last Whig & Courier, in answer to him.

In regard to this trouble, all that we now say to potato growers is this-Watch and observe him an overflowing mug of happiness forever all in your power, and study carefully everything that pertains to the crop, whether good or bad. "Peradventure" more light will thus be obtained, and we shall yet be able to avert the sore calamity of "rotten potatoes" from our fields.

The Potato Rot. the bottoms of the potatoes in this country and them again. If there has been any real benefit have now recommenced their work of destruc- like to hear "all about it." 'The roots will retion on his-that he counted on one leaf, less main in the ground all winter and be good in the than the size of a dollar, two hundred and twen- spring; but it is difficult to preserve them in ty-three holes by this fly, and makes the inquiry, frosty weather when dug and kept in a cool condescend to take advice from one less observing in these matters than himself, I would say to that will be tender and hold vinegar well. Hogs him do nothing, further than to apply the culti-vator and hoe in a suitable manner, and then of this plant greedily, and possibly sheep may I must beg to dissent from his opinion that the fly was the cause of the potato rot the past year, but that they, as well as other insects, made their appearance rather as a consequence. The cause I have ever considered as extraordinary atmos- Rake, not long ago, as being a wonderful labor pheric action, such as we have never been visit- saving machine to the farmer in time of haying. ed with before, and probably never shall be again. It is necessary, in order to use this implement From the latter part of May until the 7th of Ju- effectually, that the ground be smooth and even. ly, the season in this region was very cool and dry, accompanied with high winds which retardsoon yielded to the influences of the intense heat of the sun, with constant exhalations from the saturated earth. Fermentation to the tops followed as a consequence, and the tubers fell vicer insect tribes, as all vegetable matter will in a the destruction or removal of many of the noxstate of decomposition and putridity; hence has jous animals with which our gardens are, and Yours, Respectfully,

Dixmont, June 22, 1846.

PROPORTION OF CORN RAISED IN EACH OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

According to a tabular statement of crops made from the estimates at the Patent Office, the Now, the fact is, that when the sprouts begin to following amount of Indian corn, in bushels, was raised in each of the New England States in 1845. Maine, 1,912,000 bushels, or a fraction over three bushels to an inhabitant.

New Hampshire, 1,828,000 bushels, or a fraction over six bushels to an inhabitant.

Vermont, 1,728,000 bushels, or a fraction over five and three quarter bushels to each inhabitant. Connecticut, 2,649,000 bushels, or a fraction over eight bushels to every inhabitant.

Rhode Island, 731,000 bushels, or six bushels to an inhabitant.

Massachusetts, 3,098,000 bushels, or about

3 3-4 bushels to every inhabitant.

Connecticut is the most corn-fed of any of the New England States.

would make it a practice to cut down what Canada Thistles he has on his own premises, previ- to wheat, as well as other things, "there's many ous to their flowering,—and then, the inhabitants a slip between the cup and the lip." The three of every road district would "make a Bee," and weeks which immediately precede harvest, al-The period of the thistle harvest is at hand. frequent showers could scarcely fail to produce





A Samily Paper; Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Gen eral Intelligence, &c.

VOL. XIV.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER DISCONTINUED! We are sorry to see that the New England Farmer has been discontinued. For nearly a quarter of a century it has been a useful guide and friend to the farming community, during all

that time, carefully and assiduously devoted to the interest of those who till the earth. It was the first paper of the kind ever established in New England, and the amount of good that it has done is incalculable. We suppose that the publishers had good rea-

riculture and horticulture, and thus created a call for more publications of the kind; but the public taste seemed to lead off into two branches, viz: either for Monthly Magazines, in a cheap form, devoted to practical and scientific Agriculand nothing complete. Had the New England Farmer beed shaped to one or the other of these we cannot refrain from bearing testimony to his good, sound, common sense, and to his uniform faithfulness, kindness and urbanity, and we wish and ever.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.

Many Agricultural papers are extolling the Jerusalem Artichoke, and recommending its culture as a useful crop for hogs. We believe that I noticed in the Courier of the 20th, a commu- they are not so valuable as many do. We once nication signed a Glenburn Farmer, wherein he planted a peck of them which came up and grew complains of the ravages of a "terrible poison- well, but our hogs did not care much about them, ous fly, that killed all the tops and poisoned all and we found it hard work to rid the ground of Europe last August and September"-that they ever derived from them in this State, we should "what shall I do." Now, if the gentleman will place. The root makes a very good pickle, bebe fond of them in the winter, if gathered and cured properly.

HORSE RAKES.

We mentioned the use of the revolving Horse

On stony, rocky and uneven ground, a different machine must be used, and we know of none ed seriously the growth of the potato-warm that will do better than the spiral spring, tooth rains then "set in" with an extreme high tempe- horse rake, which has been recently introduced rature, by which the tops were driven to a rapid- among us, and may be had at Means & Son's. ity of growth never before witnessed; especially We have never had any practical experience on rich soils, where potatoes were more affected. with this invention, never having seen one be-The tender plants thus forced into a premature fore last summer; but we have no doubt, from fog like existence, by almost the growth of a day, what we have been told by practical men, and what we have seen of its operations, that it is a valuable invention.

DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS. The following is tims as a matter of course—this attracted the fly the result of some experiments which I have which the Glenburn Farmer speaks of, with oth- made this year with gas-water, as applicable to arisen the mistaken notion with some, that the have been, so unfortunately infested for many fly was the cause of the calamity. But it may be months past. I have tried it of various strengths, asked if the same causes produced the same eff- but I have reason to think that unless diluted in ect on potatoes in Europe and other parts of the six times the quantity of pure water, it cannot world as in Maine. I would reply that in Mas- be applied without injury to vegetation. At this sachusetts and further South where they were strength it appears to be almost instantaneously visited with less of atmospheric extremes, pota- destructive to snails, slugs, and earwigs, and toes were comparatively sound. That they had drives away every species of worm, including a very extraordinary season in Europe, all ac- that most destructive species known by the name counts agree. The potato there was probably of the rook-worm. Ants will not remain where affected more by extreme moisture and an unu- it has been used, but they only retire just besual low temperature of the atmosphere. The youd the influence of the effluvia. It may be fly which the Glenburn Farmer complains of has objected that the smell is abominable, but this not been noticed here or hereabouts this season, passes off quickly, while the effect under-ground and I am full in the belief that we have little to remains; as I have had the soil turned up severfear from his visitation; and that time will yet al days after the gas-water had been applied, and prove that the gentleman has borrowed a little found the smell nearly as strong as at first. I trouble, and that his forebodings will not be real- am not as yet aware what influence the water ized. I have never planted potatoes with more may have upon fruit, if touched by it (as, for confidence, and thus far they never appeared bet- instance, the strawberry,) after it is set. [London Gard. Chron.

CABBAGE SPROUTS. Very few people take half the pains they ought with cabbages. When they are cut, no matter how—the stumps are left to bring sprouts; no matter when, nor how many. come they should be all rubbed off but the best -or at most, two; instead of which, a multitude of small ones are allowed to grow, not any of which bring good hearts, and all are, for the most apart, but a poor apology for greens .-When the cabbage is cut, the leaves should be cut off the stem, and as soon as the buds of the stump begin to grow, rub off or cut all that are not wanted, leaving one of the strongest and best to grow into a head, which it will do in an incredibly short time; equaling, and more frequently excelling the first head itself, in flavor and appearance.-[Far. Monthly Visiter.

GENESEE WHEAT CROP. The growing crop, with partial exceptions, has a most promising aspect, far beyond the ordinary appearance at this season. From all the wheat growing portions of CUT DOWN YOUR THISTLES. If every one the Union, we have almost unvaried favorable acspend one day in cutting down all that are found ways critical and uncertain, are this year renby the way-sides and waste places, they would dered more so than usual by the uncommon luxcertainly diminish in numbers in a few years. uriance of the growing crop. Hot weather and They are not so abundant in our section as we that great enemy of grain-rust. It is evident REARING CATTLE

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1846.

Berwickshire, England. they brought to market, at two years old, in such it is really valuable. perfection of weight and fatness.

apptal which must necessarily be invested in it, by taken with grass as to be able to dispense with he precariousness of the return, the greater lia- it. They are not allowed to lie out very late in ility to casualties of such high-bred animals, autumn, but as the nights begin to lengthen and and the additional expense of their housing and get chilly, are brought in during the night, and naintenance. On Tweed-side, the breeding of receive a foddering of tares or clover foggage. pulls is confined to a very limited number of per- When put on turnips, the daily allowance of ons, chiefly Northumbrians, who by devoting cake, (say 1 lb. each) is resumed, and continued heir whole attention to this department, are able steadily through the winter and spring, until om year to year, to furnish a class of bulls they are again turned to grass. This not merely which are steadily improving the general breed promotes their growth and feeding, but-so far of the district. The contrary practice is at this as the experience of five or six years can deternoment compromising the character of this val- mine the point-seems a specific against blacknable breed of cattle in several districts of Scot- leg, which was often so fatal as altogether to deand, into which they have been more recently ter many farmers from breeding. It may be well to introduced. Made wiser on this point by expe- state here distinctly, the particular purpose for rience, the farmer of the Border purchases from which cake is given at the different stages of some breeder of established reputation a good their growth. At first the object is to accustom yearling bull, which he uses for two or three them to a wholesome and nutritious diet, which seasons, and then replaces by another in like man- will supplement the milk obtained from any givner. This bull serves his own cows and those of en number of cows, so as to admit of a greater his hinds, and some of the neighbouring villagers', number of calves being reared, and at the same and thus, though his own stud be limited to six time have greater justice done them than could or eight cows, he can select from the progeny of otherwise be practicable. At weaning time his own bull as many calves as he requires to again, it is given to help the young animal over make up his lot, and has them more uniform in the transition from milk to grass alone, without colour and quality than could otherwise be the check to growth or loss of condition. During ase. As the male parent among sheep and cattle the following winter, however, the special object is known to exert by far the greatest influence of its use is to prevent black-leg, as, but for this. n giving character to the progeny, and increas- turnips ad libitum would be sufficient. ngly so in proportion to the purity of his breed- When put to grass as year-olds, they decideding, it is evidently much for the advantage of the ly thrive better on sown grass of the first year peef-grower to spare no reasonable trouble and than on old pasture, differing in this respect from often may cattle be seen, on the best of land, too, acres of globes to be ready for this express purwhich can only be fattened at an enormous ex- pose. It does well to give the turnips upon the per stone. Occasionally a few beasts of the right they can be kept dry and warm, and receive dai-

calve between the 1st of February and the 1st of all his pains. April. If earlier, they will get almost dry ere then placed in a crib in the calf-house among dry jects. straw, when it receives a portion of its own nother's first milk, which, being of a purgative quality, is just what is needed by the young anipuch used for this purpose; but an eminent Eng- more apt to degenerate into the tinsel. lish veterinary surgeon has recently expressed a

the part of the owner.

on it are liable to inflammatory attacks. Globe With a view to early maturity, as practiced in turnips should, therefore, form their principle food during the spring months. Care must also BY JOHN WILSON, EDINGTON MAINS, BERWICKSHIRE. be taken that they do not get too low in condition The valley of the Tweed has long been famed in the autumn and winter, and for this end it is for the rearing and fattening of cattle, its rich well to put them dry at least three months before pastures, warm turnip-soils, and proximity to calving. Some may think this long; but on a England, affording peculiar facilities for prose- breeding farm, milk is of little value at this seacuting this branch of rural economy. The "Short- son. The cows, when dry, are kept at less exhorns" were early introduced into it, and soon pense, and by this period of rest, their constitubecome its established breed; and though still in- tion is invigorated, greater justice done to the

ferior to the Tyneside herds in symmetry, colour, fœtus, now rapidly advancing to maturity, and and grazing quality, yet nowhere, perhaps, are so much more milk obtained after calving, when

When the calves are from four to six weeks The production of beef, at the quickest and old, they are removed from their separate cribs heapest rate, being the object in view, the first to a house where several can be accommodated equisite is a stock of cows possessing qualities together, and have room to frisk about. So soon uitable for this purpose. Accordingly, they as the feeding-yards are cleared of the fat cattle, hould be good milkers-able to keep at the rate the calves are put into the most sheltered one, of two and a half to three calves each-of a kind where they have still more room, and are graduknown to have a tendency to fatten readily, and ally prepared for being turned to grass; and come early to maturity, and of a structure likely when this is done, they are still brought in at produce a vigorous, well-grown steer. In night for some time. At six weeks old, the midher words, they must be good Short-horns; only day allowance of milk is discontinued, and at having more regard to their milking properties about fourteen weeks they are weaned altogether. than is usually done by breeders of bulls. And When this is done, their allowance of linseedhere it may be well to notice, that it is in general cake is increased; and as they have been trained highly inexpedient for the beef-grower; the far- to its use, they readily eat enough to improve in ner who depends largely on his regular cast of condition at this crisis, instead of having their at cattle-to attempt breeding his own bull. It growth checked, and acquiring the large belly s only a few individuals in any district who have and unthrifty appearance which used to be conthe taste and skill requisite for this difficult de- sidered an unavoidable consequence of weaning. partment of the business, not to mention the large The cake is continued until they have so evident-

xpense in obtaining a bull of thorough purity, cattle whose growth is matured. They are laid and then to select his calves with the most scrupu- on turnips again as early in the autumn as these ous attention. From overlooking all this, how are ready; and it is a good practice to sow a few pense of food and time, and after all, are so grass for ten or fourteen days before putting coarse in quality as to realize an inferior price them finally into the feeding-yards; and then, if sort will be seen in such lots, which by going ly as many good turnips as they can possibly eat ahead of their fellows, to the extent of £4 or £5 -globe till Christmas, and Swedish afterward. a piece, of actual market value, show what might —they will grow at a rate which will afford their have been done by greater skill or attention on owner daily pleasure in watching their progress. and reach a weight by the 1st of May, which, if It is very desirable to have all the cows to markets are favorable, will reward him well for

The leading features of this system are, unihe grass comes, and calves later than this will form good keeping and progressive improvement scarcely be fit for sale with the rest of the lot. in other words, to get them fat as soon after birth When a calf is dropped, it is immediately re- as possible, and keep them so till they reach manoved from its dam, rubbed dry with a coarse turity. The details given above are descriptive cloth or wisp of straw-this being what the cow of the expedients generally adopted by the would do for it with her tongue, if allowed-and breeders of this district for securing these ob-

[Jour. of High. & Ag. Soc. of Scotland.

GOLD PRINTED MUSLINS. Amongst the nunal. For a fortnight, new milk is the only food merous successes in the decorative art with which suitable for it, and of this it should receive a lib- the year 1845 has been signalized, "we must eral allowance twice a day; but means should notice," says an English journal, "a very beaunow be used to train it to eat linseed-cake and tiful muslin fabric for curtains, printed in gold sliced Swedish turnip; and the readiest way of by a galvanic process, and patented by Messrs. doing so is, to put a bit of cake into its mouth Vale & Co., of Manchester. This new system mmediately after getting its milk, as it will then of gold printing is intended to supercede the more suck greedily at anything it can get hold of. By expensive mode of embroidering fabrics with epeating this a few times, and placing a few gold and silver for window curtains and other pieces in its trough, it will usually take to this drapery. It is peculiarly adapted for long drawood freely, and whenever this is the case, it ing room curtains. The designs are chaste and hould have as much as it can eat, that its allow- classical; the brilliancy of the gold printing is ance of milk may be diminished, to meet the ne- rather heightened than impaired by washing, so essities of the younger calves which are coming that the fabric is as economical as it is elegant." in succession. This is of the greater importance This style of curtain muslin, of course, has been that it is always most desirable to avoid mixing designed to be in keeping with the rage for anything with their milk by way of helping the gilded mouldings as cornices for rooms, and quantity. When a substitute must be resorted to, elaborate ornamen al mirror frames which are patmeal porridge mixed with the new milk, is now so fashionable. The gorgeous takes the perhaps the best. Sago of late years has been place of the chaste and tasteful, and nothing is

very decided opinion, that its use impairs the di- Ploughing in England and Scotland. Mr. gestive powers of the animal and predisposes to Colman, of the Albany Cultivator, pronounces lisease. The sour smell invariably found in a the ploughing of the English and Scotch perfect. calf-house, where porridge or jelly of any kind It is, according to him, unrivaled and unsurpasis mixed with the milk, is proof sufficient that in- sable; and that not in rare instances, as at ploughdigestion is the consequence. An egg put into ing matches, but universally. The specific pareach call's allowance, and mixed with the milk ticulars in which it excels appears to be these: by sturring with the hand, is a good help, and The surface is completely inverted; it is done at never does harm; but with this exception, it is a uniform depth; the furrow slices are cut in est to give the milk warm and unadulterated, perfectly direct lines; it is raised without breakhowever small the quantity, and along with this, ing, and either laid flat on its back or left reclindry farinaceous food, turnips and hay, ad libitum. ing at a particular angle; if the land ploughed If more liquid is needed, a pail with water may be greensward, every part of the herbage is shut be put within their reach, as this does not pro- in, so that not a spire is seen between the furluce the bad effects of mixed milk. Indeed, in rows. Ploughing after this mode is performed this it is the best to keep as closely as possible to at the rate of about an acre in eight hours—the the natural arrangement according to which the team moving at the rate of about two or three calf takes its suck-at first frequently, and then and a fourth miles per hour; the whole being at longer intervals, as it becomes able to eat of done without sweating, perturbation or fretting, the same food as its dam. and and and Mr. C. especially commends, without have known them to be, but we have a good sup- that wheat cutting will commence this season is a matter swearing; the work, when done, Mr. C. com- my opinion by fact.—In a communication in the piece of bread. ply of them yet. Just apply the scythe to them considerably—perhaps 10 or 14 days—earlier than usual."—[Rochester American.

The diet of the cows at this season is a matter swearing; the work, when done, Mr. C. composed the communication in the piece of breat. I should even my opinion by fact.—In a communication in the piece of breat. I should even my opinion by fact.—In a communication in the considerably—perhaps 10 or 14 days—earlier than usual."—[Rochester American.

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NO. 28.

GENERAL REMARKS ON CULTIVATION.

Messrs. Editors: In the cultivation of crops, for profit, there are some important considerations which should always be taken into account. and which your correspondent C. I think from the course of his arguments has entirely overlooked, which have led him into errors, which it is my object, if possible, to remove, both for his advantage and the benefit of farmers in general. In doing this, I do not expect to advance any new principle, but merely to show the applica-

tion of fixed principles to practice. It is a well established fact, that all plants reduce a soil, but that all do not reduce to the same extent. Any crop grown on the same piece of land for a number of years in succession, and all removed, will at length be diminished, so as to yield but a very small return, and grass is not an exception to this, as may very easily be shown.

Again, certain substances enter into the composition of all plants, but in different combinations. Thus a luxuriant crop of corn may be taken from a well manured piece of land with very little diminution of those substances necessary for the support of rve, when grass may follow with a full supply of food, if properly put in, and this may be succeeded by other crops which will flourish well in their time. So that a good dressing of manure, once in 4 or 5 years, will carry out all the crops and they will be all well fed, this is alternating crops and the rotation may be varied according to circumstances.

If but one kind is taken year after year, on the same land and annually manured, some substances must of necessity accumulate, for good stable manure contains nearly all the substances necessary for the support of all the different crops which we cultivate. Now every cultivator of the soil in forming his rotation of crops, should give his attention to the demand for what he raises, and also to the nature of the soil and climate, so that he may adapt the plants which he cultivates to his soil. These are some of the principles which I consider important to success, and if I am not correct, there are persons enough well qualified to detect me, and I shall esteem it a kindness to be shown where I am wrong, as my only object is to arrive at truth. Other points might be stated but they would extend this communication to too great a length; those which I my intention to state facts, not now to explai

If I am correct in what I have stated, then it follows, that cultivating one kind of crop on the same land for several years in succession, (with perhaps some few exceptions,) will be attended with more expense, as it will become necessary to manure oftener; thus if corn is raised two or more years on the same piece, it will become necessary to manure each year in order to keep up the crop to the same number of bushels, and in that case as "C." says in his last communication, all the expense should be charged to the corn, because that is the crop constantly raised, and the necessary food must be annually supplied. I think this will appear sufficiently plain to every one. Not so in a rotation of crop, manure is not applied only once or twice in a course, and all the different plants flourish as well as either of them would, if annually raised and annually manured on the same land. Then the whole expense should not be charged to the corn when brought into a course because all the other crops are benefitted by it. Let us now look to the nature of our soils and

climate. As I have stated in a former article, a large portion of the land in this State is better adapted to corn and grain than to grass. Our climate is generally warm and dry, and it is a well known fact that corn and rye will stand the drought better than the grasses, on our sandy and gravelly soils and high gravelly loams, so that my land is not an exception to that wonderful property of being better for corn and rye in a dry seasou than for grass. I think the observation of most farmers will lead them to the same results. The land which is best suited to the growth of corn and grain should be appropriated to those crops. The low moist lands should be used for grass more constantly and are better adapted to its growth. I do not mean by this that it should not enter into the rotation on the first named soils, on the contrary I consider it necessary and forming an important part of the course. My meaning is, that grass may be grown a number of years in succession on the low moist land producing large crops than on high dry lands. It is my opinion that even on moist lands where it is practicable it is better to bring in potatoes and oats and thus to form a course in alternaiing the different crops. I am satisfied from my own observation and experience that potatoes may be raised with manuring on such land with much less expense, being followed by oats and grass than in any other way. The expense of ploughing the land and clearing the crop, and thus fitting the land for grass is not much more than ploughing and fitting the land for grass without the potatoes; in either case, but one ploughing is necessary as the oats and grass seed may be sown the next spring with barely the use of the harrow or cultivator. This mode of preparing the land is also well adapted to land suited to the cultivation of corn and rye, but one ploughing is necessary for 4 or 5 crops, and although I charge all the expense of cultivation to the corn crop, yet the labor is not much more than it would be to fit the same land for grass without the corn. I sometimes sow grass seed with the corn at the last hoeing.

I have said the demand for crops should be taken into consideration in forming a rotation. It is a well known fact, and will not be denied by any one, I think, that corn and rye are in good demand amongst us. Almost all our farmers, especially those near the sea board, can testify to the fact, by seeing what they have paid out themselves for southern corn and grain. The only question to settle is, can we raise these productions so as to sell them at a profit in competition with the south? I have answered in the affirmative, and friend "C" thinks not. I have shown

from the actual labor done. And that is not a solitary case where I have kept the account of cultivating, but many times have I done it with equally good results, and in some cases even better. C. supposes a case, and makes the cul-tivation cost \$45 per acre, and calling the fodder \$10,00 leaves the corn at a cost of 66 cents per bushel .- My income for the land was reckoned by actual sales. One statement you will see is from facts, the other supposition. C. says his cost is put below the average, and the income above. Verily this is making a case to conform with one's

What, I ask, has an average to do with this question? The manufacturer, who with the most mproved machinery, and the best application of labor, could produce good cotton cloth at a sufficient profit for 6 or 7 cents a yard, would not thank a man for bringing him in, and making him lose his profit, by averaging the cost of his cloths with manufacturers, who used old, worn out, poor machinery, and who made a misapplication of their labor. Neither should the farmer, who applies to the best advantages, and has the most improved system, have the cost of his crops measured by the standard of those who do not apply labor to the best advantages, or who follow a task master system.

But it is said that in following a task master system, the land will sooner or later demand twelve per cent interest. Well, I agree with friend C. that that is the case, but I will not admit without more proof, that the system which I have described of raising crops, is such a system; and to bring the subject plainly to his mind, I will state a single fact, and then ask him to answer one plain question. The fact is the land on which I have carried on this system for the last twelve years, produces now three times as much as it did 10 years ago. Now the question is, how long at that rate will it take to run out the land, and have it demand 12 per cent interest. Have I not, Messrs Editors, stated the question fairly? I saw in one of the papers, respecting the discussion on corn, alluded to by C. in his last comnunication, where I stated that a man could hoe one acre per day in the way I mentioned, the reporter said "he could not if the land was very weedy." I wish to state that by that method, and will not be weedy, and I have no trouble from that cause. Yours respectfully,

S. M. STANLEY. f Boston Cultivator.

INDIA RUBBER BRIDGES. An Indian Rubber Bridge has been ordered by the government to e constructed for the use of the army in Mexico. The Indian Rubber Bridge was invented by Capt. Lane, of the army, and used ten years ago in Alabama, during the Creek war. We extract from a journal the following description of the bridge as employed on the Chatahooche

"It consisted of large bags, or pontons, somehing like cotton bags in shape, made of India Rubber cloth, which being filled with air and attached laterally together, formed a bridge of fourteen feet width, and of any length, according to the number of bags used; upon these were light timber to support boards placed laterally, which forming a smooth, level surface, admitted the passage of wagons, horses, &c. A have already named would require each a sep- detachment of six hundred men with all their arate communication to explain fully,-It is only arms and accourrements, including the field offionce, and after remaining a quarter of an hour going through the evolutions to test its strength, they counter-marched, with as much facility as if on terra firma. Field pieces with their complement of mattrasses, and their caissons filled with ammunition, and loaded wagons, were also driven over it with the same case. It was said that a troop of horse arriving at night at a river where the bridge was, and seeing it stretching across the stream, crossed upon it under the impression that it was a common bridge. The great advantage of this bridge is its portableness, all the pontons and cordage for a bridge of three hundred and fifty feet being capable of transportation in a single wagon; whereas, the former conton equipages consisted of cumbrous and oulky pontons of wood, sheet-iron and copper."

> THE CLIMATE OF MEXICO. It is said that there is a greater variety of climate in Mexico than in any other country of equal extent in the known world. The low situations are the hottest and most unhealthy. What is called the rainy season usually lasts from the month of May till October: and it is then that the yellow fever commits its ravages. But it is only on the coast and a few leagues inland, and there principally to the newly arrived, that the climate proves lestructive to the human constitution. As you ise to the table-land the air begins to cool, vegetation altogether changes, and tropical plants disappear, and those belonging to temperate reions supply their places. It is said that where the oak tree is found in abundance, the yellow fever seldom prevails; and in these regions a perpetual Spring abides, the woods are never unclothed, and vegetable productions are always to be obtained in the markets. High winds are seldom known in the interior of Mexico, and whole years elapse without witnessing a single storm. [Cincinnati Chronicle.

> THE FATHER OF TIME-KEEPERS. We had a all to-day from the venerable Simon Willard. he celcbrated manufacturer, in days long since passed, of family clocks. His name is doubtless familiar to many of our readers, who, in their outhful days, have often regarded with interest and admitation the results of his ingenuity and skill. Mr. Willard is now in the ninety-fourth year of his age, but is still hale and hearty, and appears to be exempt from most of the infirmiies which are ordinarily attendant on extreme old age, with the exception of being a little, and only a little, hard of hearing. He ascended into the fourth story of our establishment, and examined with much interest our "Adams' Power Printing Presses" in operation. He says he has engaged to make, when he is one hundred years old, a clock for Hon. Josiah Quincy; and to judge from his appearance and conversation at this time, we see no reason why he may not fulfil his engagement. [Boston Journal.

BUTTER. A proposition was laid before the Virginia Legislature, last winter, to establish an inspection of butter in the city of Richmond; one of the members desired us to say to the people of the Commonwealth that if they would keep the butter-pot with the mouth downwards, so that the putrid fluid might drain from the butter, there would be no need of such an office as the one proposed, for there would be no butter to be condemned. [Southern Planter.

KINDNESS TO ASIMALS. Cows will show their pleasure at seeing those who have been kind to them, by moving their ears gently, and putting out their wet noses. My old horse rests his head on the gate with great complacency when he sees me coming, expecting to receive an apple or a

THE MAINE FARMER.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1846.

Probate Notices. Those of our friends who have Probate Notices to publish, and would like to have them appear in the Farmer, which circulates extensively in the County of Kennebec, have only to signify the wish to the Judge of Probate.

Job Work, of all kinds, as neatly executed, and on reasonable terms, at the Farmer Office, as at any establishment in the State. Fancy jobs printed with all th different colored inks

JULY-ROSES.

Of all the months of the year July is the most fervid, and brings with it the severest labors to the farmer. Having, which in this State, and indeed all of the New England States, is one of the most valuable and important operations to the farmer, is commenced and continued through the month. This is not all the labor that it brings, but it is among the most important.

It used to be an old saying in times by-gone-Now comes July, and wet or dry,

Turnips we must sow; We've rye to reap, and flax to pull, And grass is fit to mow.

This comprises, in homely rhyme it is true, but in real truth, the most important duties of the month, and enough to give us full employ-

The hones of the husbandman begin to be realized, and while he toils and sweats beneath the blazing sun, he is encouraged by beholding on every side the rapid progress of vegetation, and the sure progress of his crops towards the great consummation-maturity, which renders them fit to be gathered into garners and saved for the sustenance of man and beast.

Every one should be careful of his health. More or less people die during the hot season by reason of carelessness. Many, while in full heat, occasioned by exercise, and with perspiration streaming from every pore, will rush to the cool fountain, and by drinking enough to cool the system down too low, produce death in a short time. In such cases, if life is not extinct, resort should be had to such remedies as will bring on a reaction, such as the diffusible stimuli, ether, infusion of cayenne, or the famous hot drops called No. 6, or any thing else that will warm up quickly. The better way however is to be prudent and careful. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. By cautiously cooling the body when overheated, no danger follows. We have never heard of any damage being done to the health in this way.

The thirsty haymakers should be cautious in regard to drinking to excess,-that is to say, too much of any thing, whether it be cold water or cold toddy. There must be something drank to supply the waste of perspirable matter; but let it be something that shall not weaken the digestive organs by too much dilution or too much stimulus. Small beer, spruce beer, root beer, vinegar and water sweetened, oat flour digested in water and sweetened with sugar and a little lemon juice, cool milk and water, are among the many palatable and wholesome beverages that we would recommend.

With all its labors and its heats, July is a month of beauty and vegetable glory; the fruits of the earth begin to come forward to regale us, and many flowers burst forth in the splendor of their form and color, and rich in fragrance, to adorn and beautify the landscape. Among them is the peerless rose-

-"the garden queen, the rose, Unbent by winds, unchilled by snows, Returns the sweets by Nature given In softest incense back to heaven;

And grateful yields the smiling sky

Her fairest bloom and fragrant sigh.' We might here make out a chapter on rosesnay, a volume might be written, and not half the

story be told, of

"That pride of plants, the grace of bowers, The blush of meads, the eye of flowers." It is found in all climates and situations, from the cold and frosty regions of North Lapland, from the summit of the Alps, to the burning equator. It has been the theme of admiration and praise from the earliest times to the present day. The scriptures speak of it in terms indicative of the great esteem in which it was held in ancient days, and the poets of old Greece and Rome were extravagant in its praise. It is recorded that Nero. the Roman tyrant and spendthrift, spent 150,000 dollars in roses to decorate one of his magnificent suppers. Persia is considered the paradise of roses. It there sometimes attains the height of fourteen feet, and they have one day of the year set apart as a festival to commemorate the love they bear for this lovely flower. It is called the feast of roses. We doubt, however, if that country can produce the rose in greater perfection than can many parts of the United States. Even in Maine many varieties grow with unsurpassing vigor and beauty. We have seen the common wild rose attain a height of six or seven feet, and that's half equal to Persia. By taking a little more pains, this variety might be budded or grafted with the double variety, and thus

The double white rose, by some called the Washington rose, grows vigorously with us, and is now in the height of its glory.

made to become a spleudid plant.

We wish more attention were paid to the culture of this shrub. It is valuable, not only for its ornament, but its leaves are useful in a domestic point of view, and it thus recommends itself, both in its life and its death. If you have not the means to distil its blossoms, and thus obtain a valuable article of perfume, you can preserve much of it in the following simple manner. Pluck the leaves of the flower before they fade, and press them into a bottle with a little strong spirit, and keep them stopped tight. When needed for use, such as putting into pastry or sauces for perfume, take out some of them and mix in with the material of the article that you are preparing. Perhaps a strong, clear solution of salt would preserve them, but we have never

An unusually interesting mission meeting was held in Boston on the 30th ult., occasioned by the expected departure of a number of new missionaries for Burmah. Rev. Mr. Peck, Secretary of the Board, stated that Dr. and Mrs. Judson, ("Fanny Forrester" of the Magazines,) together with Rev. Messrs. Norman Harris and John S. Beecher, with their wives, and Miss. Lydia Lillybridge, an assistant teacher, were expected to leave that port the next week, in the ship Faneuil Hall, direct for Maulmain, in Burmah. Dr. Judson is a veteran in the cause, having been a missionary since July 1813.

A young lad, son of Wm. Orrock.

FOURTH OF JULY PESTIVALS. The "glorious fourth" was observed in various places in different modes, and all the modes differed very much from what used to be the manner some twenty or thirty years ago, when military displays and political harangues, full of "holy spite" and malice against the opposite party, and self-glorification in all, were the order of the day.

In Waterville the Sons of Temperance cele brated the day in good style. An address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Judd, of Augusta, and a banner was presented to the Waterville Division by the ladies. We have not received the particulars and cannot report further.

In Portland they had a tall celebration; got up not only in bonor of the day, but to break ground for the commencement of operations on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, more familiarly known by the name of Montreal Railroad as that city is to be the St. Lawrence terminus We understand that the city was crowded. Our Legislature were there, together with the Governor and Council, and a mighty host from the region round about, as well as from the "hillie countrie" in the interior. The ceremonies were said to be very interesting, and the day passed off with great pleasure, harmony and satisfaction to all present. We shall probably have, in due time, a full report of the proceedings in the

city papers. We have not as yet heard of any accidents. and hope and trust, as the people become wiser and celebrate this day with less rum and gunpowder and more common sense, fewer limbs and heads and lives will be sacrificed than has heretofore been.

THE FOURTH AT WAYNE. The "glorious fourth" was celebrated by the population (men, women and children) of Wayne and vicinity, at the village, in an appropriate and very interesting manner. The crowd was immense—the town being full-so full that those poor wights who came from a distance, and were a little behind the lighter, had to shirk for themselves, and go hungry the best they could do. Accommodations "for man and beast" were amazing scarce, and provisions more so, as our stomach, and those of our comrades, could testify. We dined on the recollection of what we ate the day previous, and made a dessert of the anticipation of what we hoped to find at the next village.

Not being able to gain an entrance to the Meeting House, we cannot speak of the performances there other, than second-handed. The oration by the Hon, S. P. Benson of Winthrop, is spoken of as a very happy effort, as also the poem by the Rev. Mr. Fuller. The music by the band was very good, and the singing by the Augustians (who also gave a concert during the afternoon) was excellent. 'The most interesting spectacle of the day was the Cold Water Army, composed of some three hundred young 'uns, with numerous beautiful banners, and accompanied with music. At the close of the exercises in the house, the army took up its line of march and proceeded to a beautiful grove, where a picnic table of refreshments invited them to tarry for a few moments. The way the little warriors pitched into the enemy, was a caution to the half-starved, gaping multitude, whose mouths watered in vain for a "hasty bite" of the cold meat and doughnuts.

The Bath Enquirer has grown "a feet" late, caused by an application of the guano o success or the electric wires of ambitious goaheaditiveness. It is edited by Rev. D. T. Gilman, late paster of the Universalist church in Bath. It looks as neat as a new born butterfly, is as lively as a cricket, and promises to "do things" honestly-i. e. we suppose, as honestly as the times will admit.

The Gardiner Cold Water Fountain sports a new dress of late, and twinkles in the newspaper world as brightly as the lightning bug in the darkness o' night.

The New York Organ makes its appearance this week much enlarged and improved. It plays the same cheering tunes it ever has, with the same skill and taste. The Organ is a Temperance affair, and deserves liberal patronage.

The Democratic Convention, held at Portland last Wednesday, nominated Hon. John W. Dana, of Fryeburg, as candidate for Governor.

The Whig Convention, for nominating a candidate for Governor, was held yesterday, (Wednesday.) As our paper goes to press early on that morning, we are unable to give the result of their deliberations.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPHS OUGHT TO BELONG TO THE PEOPLE. The New York Express thinks that this mode of conveying intelligence should not be monopolized by one man, or by any company of men. We think so too; but then we think that Prof. Morse, who invented it, and who for a long time struggled against the want of means in his own purse, and the want of faith in those who had money, should be amply rewarded, and so should those who stepped forward to help him try the experiment.

We believe Hon, F. O. J. Smith, of Portland, was among the first, if not the very first, to give him efficient aid in the thing. It ought now to be purchased by government and established by government in those places where needed for the propagation of intelligence, free of expense, to individuals. If the money spent in the Mexican war were expended for this purpose it would prove a blessing instead of a-

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. W. have received Fowler's American Phrenologica Journal for July. This is the 7th number of the 8th volume. It is, as its name indicates, work devoted to the investigation and elucidation of Phrenological science, which is done by the experienced Editor, with great tact, energy and scientific skill. The Fowlers are the most experienced and skilful Phrenologists in America, and have travelled more, and studied more and written more, in order to search out and dis seminate facts in regard to this science, than any other two men since the days of Gall and Spurzheim. The Journal is published in New York city by Fowlers & Wells, at \$1,00 per annummonthly, and is well worth the money.

TEMPERANCE AND PHRENOLOGY. We have also received a pamphlet, from the above press (Fowler & Wells') by O. S. Fowler, entitled Temperance founded on Phrenology and Physiology." It contains many new and interesting truths, and should be read by every friend of Temperance and every devotee of the bottle. It will strengthen the former in the good work, and help the latter to quit the worship of the purple God and become sane and healthy.

THE FOURTH AT EAST WINTHROP.

To the Editor of the Maine Farmer: Perhaps your readers may be interested with

declared a Free and Independent Nation, assembled at the meeting house, agreeably to previous arrangement, where several pieces of music were performed by the Winthrop Glee Club, the Decarrangement, where several pieces of music were laration of Independence read, and prayer by Rev. F. Merriam. A procession was then form-nally, the Senate refused, years 11, nays 12, to reed, and marched, escorted by appropriate music, cede from their former action to Col. J. Frost's grove, which, by the way, is one of the most delightful places in the world, where spirited and patriotic speeches were delivered by Rev. F. Merriam, Rev. S. Fogg, W. river; Resolves, making valid the doings of the Cal-B. Snell, Principal of Monmouth Academy, E. O. Bean, Esq., and Mr. E. S. Case, of Readfield. The procession then re-formed and proceeded to another part of the grove, and drew length, splendidly furnished and decorated by the

After the collation a liberal collection was taken for the benefit of the Sabbath School, in the way of replenishing its library, and then followed numerous complimentary and humorous toasts, an able speech by Mr. B. F. Lancaster, and music by the Glee Club. A happier compa- als. ny never met than was there. All classes were present. The aged, middle aged, youth, and children. Age assumed the cheerfulness of youth,

"And all were merry as the marriage-bell." Perhaps I ought to say, that as the ladies are all Daughters of Temperance, the table was served up upon strict temperance principles, Canal Company. which it is hoped will have a lasting and salutary influence upon the community. At five o'clock the company retired, doubtless happier than that all bridges on county roads, costing more than three hundred dollars, be built at the expense of the when they met, and impressed with a deeper sense of the blessings of free institutions and civil liberty. QUINTUS.

East Winthrop, July 6, 1846. FROM THE ARMY. The steamboat James L. Day, from Brazos Santiago the 20th, arrived at New Orleans on the 23d; but she brings no news and regulation of stationary steam engines, reported of importance. The new American Matamoras paper, the "Republic of Rio Grande," contains read and to-morrow assigned. the latest news from the army. The following are extracts from that paper of the 16th:

By a Mexican citizen, direct from Camargo, we are informed that the Government has ordered the immediate appearance of Generals Arista and Ampudia in the city of Mexico, the former to explain satisfactorily the causes of the misfortunes which befel the army in its late unsuccessful attempts upon the American forces-the latter, no doubt, to sustain some very serious charges which he has preferred against Arista."

"Gen. Arista passed through Montery twelve days ago, upon his way to the city of Mexico. Gen. Ampudia proceeded by the way of Tampico."

"By the return of Captain Prince's Ranging Company, from Reynoso, we are informed of the safe arrival and occupation of Reynoso by After some discussion, the order passed. Lieut. Colonel Wilson. He met with no oppoed Revnoso, mostly all the farm houses abandoned. The encampment was made in the public square, the inhabitants offering no opposition. Gen. Canales had caused to be published a bando or order, by which the citizens were called to their allegiance, and commanded not to hold inwhere it was supposed the American forces were likely to arrive.

EXPEDITION TO SANTA FE. The excitement created by the Oregon and California emigrants and Mormons, has been swallowed up by the interest which the people of this section take in the expedition now fitting out at Fort Leavenworth for Santa Fe.

ons have been in great demand, besides the services of nearly all kinds of mechanics. There are now six companies at the fort, and others daily expected and it is thought the whole force will be prepared to leave during this week.

All the regular troops have left, and will remain at Bent's Fort until the volunteers come up, at which place the whole force will be concentrated. The volunteers will go out to this point in detachments, on account of grass, the whole being too large a body to cross the plains, with either convenience or advantage.

It is somewhat questionable whether the force is not too small, and at Col. Kearney's request, the Governor has placed five companies of one hundred men each in this and the adjoining counties at his disposal, as a reinforcement, should

he deem it necessary. We learn from the last Independence Expositor, that the remaining portion of Owen's and Aull's wagons, Messrs. McManus, Samuel Magoffin, the Leitensdorffers, Houck, Ewing, Governor Hoffman, Dr. Hoffman, and Felation's

companies, had started on their route to Sante Fe. Two American ladies, Mrs. Mogoffin and Mrs. E. Leitensdorffer, were of the party.—
The Expositor apprehends some distress from the want of water and provisions, in consequence of the number of persons about to cross the plains. The buffalo must, it thinks be ull driven from the plains, and a scarcity of them will be a great deprivation. The traders, anticipating such a state of things, have taken with them an unusual quantity of provisions.

[St. Louis Repub. 22nd.

THE GREAT BOSTON TELESCOPE. We are gratified in being able to inform our readers that satisfactory reports were received by the Caledonia, from the college agents, respecting this magnificent instrument. Two object glasses of 15 inches diameter, 252 Paris inches solar focus, had been completed, and the persons deputed by the college had proceeded to Munich for the purpose of testing and thoroughly examining the mechanical as well as the optical parts of the instrument. This examination and trial occupied them on the 14th and 15th of May, and the result appeared to warrant the assertion of the maker, that this telescope was "better, much bet-

escope is to be mounted, together with the circles, eye pieces, micrometers, and clock work, are in great forwardness and the whole will probably be ready for transportation by November next,

(Courier.

Melancholy Accident. This forenoon a small boat, containing two persons, was upset in the harbor near Dog Island, and one of them, Walter Harrington, a young man, aged 23, was drowned. A younger brother who was with him was picked up, and though to all appearances lifeless, was resuscitated. Mr. Harrington has retreat of the anti-Mormon mob from Nauvoo. left a young wife and a large circle of relatives to mourn his untimely death. His body has not [St. Louis Reveille, 19th. een recovered .- [Eastport Sentinel.

MELANCHOLY. Ou Monday, the 22d inst.,
Mr. John A. Fly, of Cornish, while engaged in
walking on the Bridge across the Ossipee river,
near Col. John Warren's, was accidently struck
on the head by a stick of timber, and immediate-Fourth. His body was found the next morning.

It is stated that a Sweedish brig was seized at Fourth. His body was found the next morning.

It is stated that a Sweedish brig was seized at Senate. We have not learned their split, and wounded the boy's hand, without giver of the Mexicans.

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DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, June 30. an account of the Celebration of the Anniversary of our National Independence at East Winthrop. You are aware that the inhabitants of Winthrop possess a large share of patriotism, and usually take a deep interest in the affairs of our country.

The good people of East Winthrop and vicinity, wishing to pay another tribute to the memory of that illustrious day on which America was declared a Free and Independent Nation. SENATE. Mr. Dunn called up the reports of the

mittee. The Senate concurred.
Finally passed—Resolve in favor of the proprie tors of Township No. 3, Range 2, called the Tall which afforded some amusement.

House. Passed Finally-Bills, in addition to the 129th chapter of the revised statutes; to incorporate the Hayesville Cotton Manufacturing Company; regulating the stripping of the weirs on Damariscotta vinistic Baptist Society of the town of Freeport; making valid the doings of the inhabitants of the town of Whitefield. WEDNESDAY, July 1.

SENATE. Orders of notice were reported and accepted on the petitions of A. R. Hallowell et als; around a table, one hundred and forty feet in of Ira Wadleigh; of Shepard Boody; of Martin Mc-Phetres; and of Andrew S. Soper.

Leave to withdraw was reported and accepted or

the petition of the Penobscot tribe of Indians for a grant of money to build a house for their priest, and also that two dollars per day be granted to Peol Toma during his attendance at Augusta.

House. Leave to withdraw—reported on petition of David Ross and al., accepted; on petition of Jos.

Order of notice-on petition of Henry Warren et Mr. Otis of Hallowell, from the committee State lands and roads, reported a resolve in favor of Wm. Emerson, which was read and Wednesday next

Nichols and al., laid on the table.

Resolve providing for the repair of the State road from Blunchard to Moosehead Lake, was taken up; on motion of Mr. Prince of N. Yarmouth, amended, and then passed to be engrossed.

Passed finally—Bill to incorporate the Georges'

THURSDAY, July 2. SENATE. Leave to withdraw-was reported and accepted on the petition of Charles Leach et ale.,

several counties. Order of notice—was reported and accepted on the petition of the Katahda Iron Works; for autho-

izing them to open water or railroad communication between the waters of Pleasant river and the tide waters of Phobscot river.

Mr. Smith, from the committee on railroads and bridges, to whom was referred a bill for the license that the same ought to pass, and the bill was once

Bill to incorporate the Sebago and Long Pond Steam Navigation Company, was read a second time. Mr. Bronson called the attention of the Senate to the fact, that the bill granted an exclusive privilege to the proposed company for a term of years, and enquired if proper notice had been given, and if the assent of the section interested, had been clearly proved. Mr. Gore of the committee which reported he bill, said he was absent at the time of the hearing before the committee, and as the chairman of bill lie on the tuble, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Gore moved that when the Senate next adjourn it adjourn until to-morrow at 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M., which motion, after some discussion, prevailed.

House. Mr. McLellen, of Gorham, presented an order providing that when the House adjourn to meet on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Bill to promote the improvement of the navigation sition upon the way, but found as they approach- of Penobscot river, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Also bill to incorporate the Monson Navigation Company. Also bill additional relating to the Kennebec Log Driving Company.
Bill to set off certain lands from Belgrade and an-

nex the same to Mt. Vernon was laid on the table. FRIDAY, July 3. their allegiance, and commanded not to hold in-tercourse or trade with the invaders. The same decree was published at the different places next, at eleven o'clock A. M. On motion of Mr. Knowlton, the Senate then adi.

MONDAY, July 6. SENATE. On motion of Mr. Monroe, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolve making an approoriation for the road from Blanchard to Moosehead Lake, the pending question being on amendment proposed by the House, to include the road from Week's Mills in Brighton. Mr. Monroe said he had no objection to including the additional piece of About two hundred and fifty wagons will ac- road, but in that case, that the appropriation ought company the troops, and cattle, mules and wag-ons have been in great demand, besides the ser-road originally contemplated. Mr. Hastings said he was willing to vote a larger appropriation, but with-out that, he was in favor of the amendment, as discretion would be left with the Land Agent, to expend the money where it might be most needed. Mr. Porter of Somerset, said that he believed that portion of the road described in the resolve as the State road," was in fact, a County road, and with a view to enquiry, moved that the resolve lie on the table, which motion prevailed. Subsequently. Mr. Porter called up the resolve, and the amendment of the House was agreed to. The appropriation was then increased, on motion of Mr. Monroe, from six to eight hundred dollars, and the resolve

was then passed to be engrossed. Mr. Thompson presented the petitions of Ebend zer Drake et als., and of Thomas T. Surrey et als. for an appropriation for a road from Andover North Surplus through Dunn's path, to the Canada line. Referred to the Committee on State Lands and State

House. Petitions presented and referred-Of Linn Ber for change of name; Lot Barstow and et at. for road over the tide waters of Oyster Creek in Nobleborough; remonstrance of W. A. Jones et al. against petition of Joshua Hilton et al., W. K. Wes-Two American ladies, Mrs. Mogosfin and ton et al., against division of Bristol; petition of Mrs. T. Leitensdorsfer, and one Mexican lady, John Lowell et al., in favor of Biennial Sessions of the Legislature; remonstrance of Thomas C. Kelleran et al., against petition of Andrew A. Jameson et al.; petition of Christopher C. Farrar et al., that certain notes may be cancelled; remonstrance of A. B. Longfellow et al., against repeal of Town Court Law; petition of town of Mason for reduction of State Tax; citizens of Skowhegan, for a law relative to stud horses.

UNPARALLELED BRUTALITY. A most unpreedented piece of brutality was enacted one day last week, by a human form residing in the neighboring town of Cornish, N. H. The facts, as near as we are able to learn, are simply these: A widow lady, residing in the east part of our town, whose husband died about two years since, leaving her in possession of a small farm, &c., a few months since married a second husband .-This second husband it appears did not, in the lady's estimation, in all things quite equal her first husband. Of this she took occasion to remind him-remarking in no very pleasant tone that "things didn't go so when he was on the farm." At this the husband started without a word, went to the barn, put his oxen into a cart, ter, than the Pulkova." The Pulkova Tele-proceeded to the grave-yard, and actually dug scope has hitherto been considered as the best up the remains of the first husband—carried the coffin home, and set it down in the kitchen-de-The Equatorial machinery on which our Tel- claring that "if it would make so much difference HE should be on the farm!" [Windsor (Vt.) Journal.

> THE MORMON WAR. This affair, which for the few past days assumed such a serious aspect, has turned out to be a very comical affair, and

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING. A son of Mr. Jus-

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, June 25. SENATE. Mr. Bright introduced a bill to increase ne pay of non-commissioned officers and privates of

The resolution to adjourn on the 20th of July coming up in order, Mr. Breese moved to postpone it until Monday, on account of the absence of Mr. Huntington. Lost—21 to 23.

The adjournment was advocated by Messrs. Clayton and Dickinson, and opposed by Messrs. Bagby, Speight, Colquitt and Benton. There was quite a period by Messrs. arring between Messrs. Dickinson and Benton, Messrs. Thompson, Hunter, Toombs, Wick and Carroll, took part in the debate.

The resolution was then laid on the table, year 28

The hill for organizing the volunteers was then tak en up. Mr. Benton explained its provisions.

House. A motion was made on which a call of the House was demanded. The year and nays were ordered, and the motion rejected, year 46, nays 67. The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr, Cobb in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the tariff. Mr. Winthrop made a speech in support of the present tariff system. Mr. Broadhead next addressed the committee, and spoke his hour in favor of sustaining the present system. He was quite animated and severe upon his Southern political friends. Mr. Hubbard of Virginia followed, and advocated a modification of the present tariff.

Mr. Ewing of Pennsylvania obtained the floor next, and addressed the committee in favor of a tariff affording protection to American Industry. He con-tended that party had too much to do with the legislation of the country.

SENATE. The memorial and proceedings of the late Memphis Convention were presented, with the report of the committee to which they referred. In presenting the report, Mr. Calhoun briefly stated the eading doctrines it treated upon, one of which was, the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi The convention was unanimously of opini river. that Congress had the right to improve the naviga- an Irish question. tion under the provision of the Constitution to regulate commerce between the States. All of the opinion that the power is limited to the improvement of the channel of the river. He also presented a bill from the committee to authorize the appointment of a board of topographical and civil engineers, three in number, with a view to the aforesaid improvement.

Mr. Johnson of Md., submitted a reselution calling on the Secretary of War, to know whether power had been given by him to any officer or other persons, to raise regiments to be mustered into the service of the United States, and if so, by what authority. It was laid over. The Senate then went into of duty when the Corn Bill has passed, and this Executive session.

House. The Senate bill for organizing and officering volunteers, was taken up.

Mr. Stephens opposed hasty action. This was the second supplementary war bill. Pass it, and he loubted not a third would soon be produced. He moved to refer it to the military committee, with intruction for general officers of volunteers to be made under State authority, The previous question was called for by some one, but not sustained. Mr. Yancey proposed an amendment, requiring Generals to be appointed by the regimental officers of the volun-

Mr. Thompson spoke wyrmly in favor of allowing the volunteers to elect their officers, who should be countermanded in France, in consequence of the commissioned by the Governors of the States in rupture between the two republics." which the volunteers are raised. Mr. Harralson as warmly opposed the proposition and defined the prop-ositions of the bill. The amendments were rejected, have attracted much admiration. His pen like yeas 61, mays 88. The bill, without amendments, his sword, deals only in the practical. Merit is was then read a third time and passed.

The House then resolved itself into committee

the whole, Mr. Cobb in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the tariff. Mr. Chase took the floor and advecated the passage of the bill. Much of his speech was directed to the argument of Mr. Winthrop, made yesterday. Mr. tion have addressed a memorial to the Earl of Gordon next obtained the floor and spoke against the present Turiff; after which he said he denounced the war by the United States against Mexico, urging ompromise act as a humbug, and discussed the arti- the government to offer its mediation to put an cle of wool and the duty on it. While Mr. Gordon end to the hostilities between the two countries was speaking a motion was made for the committee to rise, which was carried.

SATURDAY, June 27. adoption of some peaceable mode of settling national disputes. Referred to the committee on foreign grants are artisans and agriculturists, and many relations. Mr. Miller called up the joint resolution from the

House, granting public ground in Washington for the Washington Monument Mr. Benton opposed it, as a scheme for robbing the people who would contribute their dollars for that proper and patriotic motive.

Mr. Miller advocated its passage.

Mr. Benton rejoined and denounced all such begging schemes as frauds upon the community. Mr. Allen opposed the resolution. It was only anther scheme to fasten down the capitol in this place. Mr. Davis advocated it. After farther debate by Messrs. Benton, Dayton and Crittenden, the resolu-

tion was passed by intormally. Several private bills were then passed, and the Senate went into executive session.

House. The debate on the tariff was resumed. Mr. Bedinger spoke in opposition to the tariff of 1842. Mr. Ewing of Pa. made a strong constitutional argument in favor of the protective policy .-Mr. Pollock followed with a strong tariff speech, and dwelt much upon the cheat which he said had been practiced in Pennsylvania, in the matter of Mr. Polk's views on the tariff. Mr. Towne next address- up by the insurgents, proclaming Santa Anna ed the committee against the present tariff. Mr. their chief, and declaring that a new Congress Tibbats next obtained the floor and the House then should be summoned to be elected by the people adjourned.

MONDAY, June 29. SENATE. Sundry resolutions of inquiry relative principle is to be excluded. It also provides to defences and improvement of rivers, and erection that Congress should meet four months after the of light houses in the State of Texas were adopted. liberating army shall gain possession of the cap-The resolution of Mr. Simmons, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for specific estimates of revenue to be derived from measures proposed in his MEXICAN ACCOUNT OF THE EVACUATION OF report of the 16th inst., was adopted after being amended, on motion of Mr. Davis, so as to call fo specific estimates of the \$50,000,000 which the Secretary says is annually drawn from the people, for

the benefit of manufacturers.

The Senate then proceeded with the bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands. This bill proposes to divide the land into five classes. The division being consumed, its activity paralyzed, first class is to be five years in market at \$1,25 per and its artillery diminished, while that of the acre, second class ten years at \$1, third class tifteen enemy has been greatly increased in the number years at 75 cents, fourth class twenty years at 50 of pieces and the calibre of his guas, in such a cents, and the fifth class 30 years at 25 cents. Lands manner that, were he to open his fire, the city of remaining unsold at any of these periods are to go Matamoras would be instantly destroyed, to the into the next lowest class.

class at 12 cents per acre. After discussion the bill der my command, before I find myself summoned was postponed until Wednesday, and a message hav- and very likely obliged to evacuate it with dising been received from the President, the Senate honor, which I shall thus avoid; for the march's went into executive session, and after some hours slow, our pieces being drawn by oxen and our

spent therein, adjourned. House. One or two bills from the Senate were referred to appropriate committees, and then the House went into a committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the bill for the reduction

of the duties on imports.

Mr. Tibbats first addressed the committee. He will hereafter inform your highness, though your defined his position on all the great questions of the communications must seek me by the road of day. He was a 54 40 main and a Rio Grande man, China or that of Linares. The step to which and maintained that our soldiers would have defended have referred has saved the national honor; and the former line of boundary as successfully as they I communicate to your highness for your inforhad the latter. He wished the injunction of secrecy mation, recommending you to secure the camp could be removed from the Senate's proceedings, so that it might be seen whether the President had preserved his consistency, or had backed out. He was in favor of a modification of the present tariff, but he was also opposed to the ultra notions of the free

Mr. Payne next got the floor, and made a thrashing, boisterous speech against the protective policy. It was all nonsense and absurdity to contend that this question was one between the labor of this country and the pauper labor of Europe. Mr. Seldon followed in favor of free trade and an alteration of the handkerchief. On setting down to mess, he observed the setting down to mess. present tariff.

same side of the question.

Kauffman followed against the present tariff and in justification of our government in claiming Texas unteer companies. She afterwards went to Louto the Rio Grande, and sending our army there. Mr. Blanchard next got the floor and made a very interesting speech in favor of the present tariff.

TUESDAY, June 30.

SENATE. Proceedings unimportant. House. The tariff dobate was resumed. Tibbatts of Ky., made a speech in which he declared he would not go with either party on the question; that is, he did not like the old tariff, and he liked still less the substitute proposed for it. Mr. Hudson made a thorough speech, exposing the absurdities of the proposed tariff, and its incapacity for revenue or protection.

was directed to furnish the names of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, killed and wound-ed in the battles of the 5th and 9th of May. The bill to authorize the chief clerk of the patent office

the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates of military and volunteer companies and regiments, and to sign patents, came up on its passage.

Mr. Sevier moved to recommit the bill with instructions to amend it so as to repeal the act authorizing the collection of agricultural statistics and seeds.

Mr. Cameron opposed the recommitment, and hoped the bill would pass at once. House, Mr. Arnold asked leave to submit an mendment to the graduation bill. Received and ordered to be printed. The House then went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the tariff.

News.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. The Steamship Britannia arrived at Boston Saturday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, having left Liverpool on the 19th June.
Williner and Smith's European Times, ex-

presses the opinion that all doubts in regard to he passage of the Corn Law Bill are past This opinion is founded on the fact of a defeat of an amendment offered by the Duke of be in operation until February, 1849, when a nominal duty of one shilling per quarter should

be imposed for registry.

The speedy retirement of Sir Robert Peel is more than problematical, and the advent of the Whigs has come round again in the cycle of passing events. The Premier is preparing to fall and he is destined to be tripped by the heels on

The weather during the last fortnight has been intensely, oppressively hot-without a parallel in Englandduring the last sixteen or twenty years -But the growing crops, notwithstanding the excessive heat, look beautiful. There has been little rain, but the dews at night and morn have been refreshing. The harvest promises to be abundant and early—the earliest, indeed, for year

An immense quantity of foreign wheat and flour will be released from bond at the low rate will be thrown on the market just as the agriculturist is sweeping the produce of his prolific fields into the granary. Prices will come down.

The Liverpool Times says:-"The rupture between Mexico and the United States, has of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered more or less, with business The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the baseless fabric of a vision, disappeared and. The Paris paper, La Presse, asserts, as a fact, that many American orders have been

The Times also remarks that "by the way have attracted much admiration. His pen, like generally allied with modesty; and as he judiciously refrained from playing the braggart on paper, the same self confidence, it is clear, sustains him in the field,"

The South American and Mexican Associa-Aberdeen on the subject of the declaration of

Emigration from Germany to the U. States appears to be on the increase. Great emigra-SENATE. Mr. Evans presented a petition for the to this country. The greater part of the emition is also going on from Sweden and Norway of them are tolerably well to do in the world.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Another Revolution-Julisco in Revolt, and declaring for Santa Anna! [From the New Orleans Picayune of the 24th ult.] We received, yesterday, a copy of El Loco-motor, of Vera Cruz, of the 8th inst. which is

four days later than any advices received by the Falmouth. The news is important. A revolution had broken out in the Department of Jalisco; it commenced on the morning of the 20th May, in the city of Guadalaxara .-The battalion of Logos, followed by the enthu-

The assault of the insurgents was so prompt, that the guard had only time to make one discharge, by which one man was killed and one

siastic populace, attacked the palace of the Gov-

Don Jose Maria Janez was at the head of the insurrection. A formal declaration was drawn according to the electoral laws of 1824, to form a new constitution in which the monarchical

MATAMORAS. HEADQUARTERS in the Rancho ?

de la Venada, May 18, '46. DIVISION OF THE NORTH-GENERAL IN CHIEF:-All the means of subsistence of this Mr. Dayton offered an amendment making a sixth have decided to retire from it with the forces unmunitions in carts. My object now is to defend the soil of those departments which have been entrusted to me; and for that purpose I am going to post myself at those points most convenient and within reach of supplies, of which I equipage, placing it in a convenient point and preserving the 16 pounders, in that city, to which, moreover, I will order a reinforcement.

MARIANO ARISTA. To the Commandment Gen, of Tamaulipas

A FEMALE SOLDIER. The Louisville Journal says, after the Indiana volunteers were mustered into the service of the United States, one of served it sticking out of the bosom of one of his Mr. Goodyear followed and spoke in a very precise and measured style against the present tariff and in favor of modification.

Served it sticking out of the boson of one of it, comrades. He immediately took hold of it, when, to his surprise, he discovered that his in favor of modification. Mr. Strong next got the floor and advocated the ame side of the question.

Kauffinan followed against the present tariff and sided in Texas, resolved to join one of the volisville, and her fellow-soldiers raised a subscription to carry her to her father.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS. No less than 4816 omigrants arrived at New York last week. The True Sun says-"If emigration continues at this rate, we shall want all North America to accommodate the strangers before the present century comes to a close,"

Fatal Accident. On Saturday, on the train for Boston on the upper road from this city, two men got on top of one of the cars, were struck by a THE TALBOTYPE.

The London correspondent of the Boston Atlas furnishes the following description of the method of taking "Sun Pictures" on paper, instead of

etalic plates.
The "Art Union" Journal of Saturday last, The "Art Union" Journal of Saturday last, presented to its readers as a frontispiece, a "Sun Picture," that is, a picture painted on paper by the great source of light;—not an engraving from a drawing, but the identical drawing itself. I now have before me one of these pictures, which I have obtained through the courtesy of them, and after whom they are named, "Talbotype paintings, but some friends of Mr. Talbot limitings that he has an good a right. imagining that he has as good a right to be immortalized as Daguerre, suggested the adoption of the name which has now been adopted.

It will be remembered by your scientific readers, that Daguerre and Talbot were rival claimulation, by claborate."

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the commencement of the labors of Mr. Talbot, makes it sufficiently clear that, had Daguerre's tures are becoming the rage, and because this is makes it sufficiently clear that, had Daguerre's researches been unsuccessful, the discovery of this other branch of photography had still been secured to the world by those of Mr. Talbot—since the inventions are altogether independent of each other. The announcements in both cases, as we have already stated, were simultaneous tures are becoming the rage, and because this is the case, I have spent more time on the subject, than I should otherwise have done.

I will say that the specimen I alluded to, just now, is a view of the principal place in the city of Orleans—in fact, the shadow of the houses and square, thrown on a bit of paper. I can edged. The Daguerreotype is now so well known to the public that it is not necessary, in reference to it, to do more than state a broad difference between it and the Talbotype; for the execution of portraits and pictures by the former process, plates of polished silver are used; while in the latter, paper is employed, as may be seen in the example which accompanies this notice. The Talbotype is less extensively known than the to the latter in respect of the material upon which the picture is cast, and fully equal to it in power of detail. Every means has been employed in propagating a knowledge of the Daguerreotype, and its merits have done the rest. On the other hand, the Talbotype has been hitherto only circulated in private societies, and is, conse-

it should injure the appearance of the picture. upon the rollers, follows it. Thus one log suc Dissolve 100 grains of crystalized nitrate of ceeds another, without the loss of a moment's into a solution of iodine of potassium, containing 500 grains of that salt, dissolved in one pint of water, and let it stay two or three minutes in this

dissolved is very small. Call this solution B. "When the sheet of paper is wanted for use, mix together the liquids A and B in equal vol-

without spoiling. Call this mixture the gallo-ni-

it over with this gallo-nitrate of silver, with a usual-probably by the first of July. In addisoft brush, taking care to wash it on the side tion to the usual good crops of grain, there will which has been previously marked. The oper- be this year a very heavy yield of fruit, of all ation should be performed by candle-light. Let kinds."

the paper rest half a minute, and then dip it into ation should be performed by candle-light. Let the paper rest half a minute, and then dip it into water. Then dry it lightly with blotting paper, and finally dry it cautiously at a fire, holding it at a considerable distance therefrom. When dry, the paper is fit for use. I have named the kinds."

Another letter says:—"A word about the crops. I have observed with much care the state of the country and appearance of the crops from Albany, the paper is fit for use. I have named the dry, the paper is fit for use. I have named the paper thus prepared, Calotype paper, on account of its great utility in obtaining the pictures of objects with the camera obscura. If this paper be kept in press, it will often retain its qualities taking the entire state and the southern part of in perfection for three months or more, being ready for use at any moment; but this is not uniformly the case, and I therefore recommend that if they had been shaved, and so thick, that one it should be used in a few hours after it has been might almost walk on the heads." prepared. If it is used immediately, the last drying may be dispensed with, and the paper may be used moist. Instead of employing a so-lution of crystalized gallic acid for the liquid B, the tincture of galls diluted with water may be used, but I do not think that the results are alto- santly since Thursday night. gether so satisfactory.

"Use of the Paper. The Calotype paper is sensitive to light in an extraordinary degree, which transcends a hundred times or more that sissippi valley we hear the most flattering acof any kind of photographic paper hitherto described. This may be made manifest by the following experiment:—Take a piece of this paper lilinois, the harvesting of wheat has commenced, and having covered half of it expose the other half to daylight for the space of one second in is rather earlier than usual. There is very little dark cloudy weather in winter. This brief mo- complaint of rust, cheat, or blight of any kind, ment suffices to produce a strong impression upon the paper. But the impression is latent and invisible, and its existence would not be suspected by any one who was not forewarned of it by previous experiments.

ome visible is extremely simple. It consists in washing the paper once more with the gallo-nitrate of silver, prepared in the way before described, and then warming it gently before the fire. In a few seconds the part of the paper upon which the light has acted begins to darken, and finally grows entirely black, while the other part of the paper retains its whiteness. Even a great appearance indicate. The prospects for other crops are equally flattering. There is every indication now, that if the season continues favorable, there will be an immense increase in the products of this year over any previous year.

[St. Louis Republican.

Self-adjusting Railroad Break. Mr. Edwin Thaver, of Chatham Columbia. part of the paper retains its whiteness. Even a win Thayer, of Chatham, Columbia county, weaker impression than this may be brought out has invented a self-adjusting break, by means of by repeating the wash of gallo-nitrate of silver, which it is believed that collisions upon rail-

in the course of a minute or two.

The Fixing Process. To fix the picture, it should be first washed with water—then lightly dried with blotting paper, and then washed with a solution of Bromide of Potassium, containing 100 grains of that salt dissolved in eight or ten ounces of water. After a minute or two, it should be again dipped in water, and then finally dried. The picture is, in this manner, very strongly fixed, and with this great advantage, that it remains transparent, and that, therefore, there is no difficulty in obtaining a copy from it. The Calotype picture is a negative one, in which lights of picture is a negative one, in which the lights of nature are represented by shades; but the copies are positive, having the lights conformable. They also represent the objects in their natural position with respect to right and

The editor of the "Art Union," in concluding his notice of this beautiful discovery, with reference to the Daguerreotype and Talbotype, says:
"In reducing the two inventions to a consideration of their real utilities, the preference must ation of their real utilities, the preference must be given to the Talbotype. The invention of the talbotype. The talbotype to the talbotype. The talbotype, Augusta to the talget to the subscriber, at Mountain to the talget to the subscriber, at Mountain to the talget. A sheep belonging to Mr. Foster, and inform the owner where the may be in the talget. The talbotype, Augusta to the talget. The talbotype, and the talget to the subscriber, at Mountain to the talget to the subscriber, at Mountain to the talget. The talbotype, and the talget to the subscriber, at Mountain to the talget to the subscriber, at Mountain to the talget to

Daguerre was matured at its announcement; we hear from time to time of improvements, but, on examination, these have never added one truly useful feature to the first development. On the other hand, the Talbotype, since it was first made known, has, through the unremitting laborated and the statement of the truly and made known, has, through the unremitting labors and research of its inventor, been wonderfully improved; we have just spoken of a most valuable capability—that of increasing ancient and valuable drawings upon the material whereon they were originally made, and so fitting them for the portfolio. The Daguerreotype is most faithful in repeating prints, &c.; but what can be done with metal plates? The powers of the Talbotype are admirably adapted to book illustrations, and in this respect, they have yet to be shown; in short, the microscopic precision with which texture and form are rendered by this means is not to be attained by any attempts at means is not to be attained by any attempts at imitation, by any manipulative process, however

ants for the honor of having discovered "Sun Painting." Mr. Talbot, however, has now succeeded in doing what the French artist failed to execute, viz:—the impressing his pictures on paper, instead of on a metalic plate.

"The date of the announcement of Daguerre's discovery (January 1820) being fire paper. discovery (January, 1839,) being five years after ployment, than in making transcripts of this sort the companion of the labor of Mr. Talbot, the

and it was conjectured by the public, before the processes were known, that the means employed were the same; but, when the processes were described, their difference was at once acknowl- up, and even make out the carriages at the shop

Correspondence of the Portland Argus.

Daguerreotype although meriting, at least, an equal publicity; for it may be considered superior mense amount of lumber, which is rafted down

quently, less generally known."

As many of your readers may feel inclined to gient one, has twenty-one saws, set at the proper try their hands on these "Sun Pictures," I subjoin distance asunder for cutting boards, and all mov-Mr. Talbot's process for making his sensitive ing in the same manner as a single saw. The paper:
"Preparation of the Paper. Take a sheet of the best writing paper, having a smooth surface the saws, which cut it completely into boards by and a close and even texture.

once passing through, and the moment one log is out, another, which has been placed properly silver in six ounces of distilled water. Wash time, and the boards are cut precisely the same the paper with this solution with a soft brush, on thickness, and even throughout; which could not one side, and put a mark on that side, whereby be done by the old method of changing the log to know it again. Dry the paper cautiously at a distant fire, or else let it dry spontaneously in a dark room. When dry, or nearly so, dip it

solution .- Then dip it into a vessel of water, dry is required for a gang of saws, and that the numit lightly with blotting-paper, and finish drying it ber of saws must be proportioned to the size of at a fire, which will not injure it, even if held the lumber. This "gang" cut logs two feet and pretty near; or else it may be left to dry sponta- a half in diameter, and any size less than that. "All this may be performed at any time. The of lumber to be seen in the booms, I was informed remaining part is best deferred until shortly before that the new lumber had not arrived yet, but it is the paper is wanted for use. the paper is wanted for use.

"When that time is arrived, take a sheet of the iodized paper, and wash it with a liquid preThe lumbering business of this village gives

"The lumbering business of this village gives are the paper."

pared in the following manner:— employ to about five hundred men, who, as few "Dissolve 100 grains of crystalized nitrate of of them have permanent residence in the village, silver in two ounces of distilled water; add to constitute a transient population, passing the winthis solution one-sixth of its volume of strong ter in the woods, cutting the timber; and the sumacetic acid. Let the mixture be called A.

"Make a saturated solution of crystalized gallic acid in cold distilled water. The quantity than are the Penobscot lumbermen.

THE CROPS. A letter from Ann Arbor. (Mich.) dated June 15, says:-"The prospect umes, but only mix a small quantity of them at for an abundant crop of all kinds of produce a time, because the mixture does not keep long was never better than now. The country is literally covered with wheat, that looks better than I ever knew it before at this season of the year. "Then take a sheet of iodized paper and wash Harvest will commence several days earlier than

Ohio in view, the crops are unusually promising.

We are sorry to say that great fears are enter-[Montreal Herald, Tuesday

THE CROPS. From every quarter of the Misnever promised a more abundant yield than "The method of causing the impression to be- present appearance indicate. The prospects for

and again warming the paper. On the other hand, a stronger impression does not require the warming of the paper, for a wash of the gallonitrate suffices to make it visible, without heat, in the course of a minute of silver, which it is believed that collisions upon railroads may be almost entirely obviated. This invention places the whole train under the immediate control of the engineer, who, by touching a lever, breaks the speed of each car. Manie of the course of a minute of silver, and again warming the paper. On the other hand, a stronger impression does not require the mediate control of the engineer, who, by touching a lever, breaks the speed of each car. ny accidents occur suddenly, before the break-"A very remarkable proof of the sensitiveness of the Calotype paper is afforded by the fact that it will take an impression from simple moonlight, not concentrated by a lens. If a lenf is laid upon a sheet of the paper, an image of it may be obtained in this way in from a quarter to half an hour."

The Evision Process The fact he picture is [Albany Evening Journal.

> Extract of a despatch received at the Department of State, from the legation of the United States at Constantinople, dated May 7th, 1846:

> of hours, on the 15th July, at Caledonia Springs, Canada. He has just one backer.

LADIES-BEWARE OF ROCKING CHAIRS. The rocking chair is one of the most comfortable things in the world—if it were not so common an article, we would call it a luxury. But if the testimony of experienced physicians can be relied upon, the use of the rocking chair is by no means conducive to health or beauty. Whatever of grace and beauty, nature has bestowed on the fairer parties of our roce—and we are disposed to fairer portion of our race—and we are disposed to yield them everything in the catalogue of charming attributes—it cannot be denied that a graceful motion, and particularly an easy and elegant walk or gait, are seldom the accompaniments of personal beauty. This lack in the cincture of female attractions is often attributed to a want of exercise in the open air, or a neglect in early youth to cultivate graceful motion and action. But this defect is probably rather attributable to the in-door, indolent and sedentary habits of our ladies. In the city one half of a young lady's hours are spent in the rocking chair, with the body half suspended by the elbows and the muscles of the back entirely relaxed. The necessary consequence is a crooked spine, a weak back, a high pair of shoulders, and an awkward manner BOSTON MARKET, July 4.

Flour.—An increased demand for Genesee and fresh michigan, has led to a greater activity, the former changed hands at \$4.25 @ \$4.31 pbbl. for good common brands, and choice, \$4.37\frac{1}{2} @ \$4.50 do.—extra, \$4.75 @ \$5.25; is not esteemed valuable enough to prevent the indulgence of ease and luxury, we are sure the indulgence of ease and luxury, we are sure the fredericaburg, \$3.95 cash; Georgetown, extra, \$4.50 @ latter will prevail. A woman will put herself \$4,75 do. latter will prevail. A woman will put herself to torture to preserve or enhance her beauty; and let her remember that there is a charm in grace-ful motion which is entitled to the first place ful motion which is entitled to the first place er similar kinds at 30 @ 31c \(\phi \) bushel. Sales of prime among female attractions. Northampton Courier

During the bombardment of Fort Brown there was a woman in the Fort, the wife of one of the privates, who regularly and attentively, the whole time, plied the men at the guns with coffee and other refreshments, while they plied the Mexicans with shot. She gave Uncle Sam's hove gunnowder (tea) while they helped the Caves gunnowder (tea) while they helped the Caves gunnowder (tea) while they helped the and other refreshments, while they plied the Mexicans with shot. She gave Uncle Sam's boys gunpowder (tea) while they helped the Mexicans to some grape. Where the shot flew thickest there was she; and she frequently lit a soldier's eigar from an exploded shell. She is a soldier's eigar from an exploded shell. She is a Swine. large athletic woman, baving a frame well pro- At retail from 5 to 7c. portioned to her big, generous heart. She is now the favorite of the whole army, and being a native of Indiana the soubriquet every where attaches to her of the "Great Western." At medicine. Mr. White is well known in Fairhaven and the dinner given to the delegation from the State

with anecdotes of his life, and they have sudden-ly discovered that he is a marvellously wonderand very great man-a circumstance that night never have been found out, but for the luck he had in making a first rate brush with the Mexicans. It is in this way that great men are

Mexicans. It is in this way that great men are made. It all depends upon luck and chance—and the newspapers. [Star.

A Horse worth Owned. It is stated that "Fashion" has run twenty-one races at four mile heats, winning twenty. The gross aggregate of the stakes and purses she has won amount to the enormous sum of thirty-nine thousand, nine enormous sum of thirty-nine thousand, nine hand and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an Internal Remedy—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either bleeding or blind, internal or external; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—speedy and permanent. It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in hundred dollars! She has started or walked over twenty-six times and lost but two races, and a remarkable manner.

Each box contains twelve doses, at 81 cents per dose.

worldly minded man can pray, whatever may be his religious hypocritical profession: "Oh Lord, thou knowest that I have nine houses in the city of London, and likewise that I have lately purchased an estate of fee-simple, in the county of Essex; I beseech thee to preserve in the county of Essex; I beseech thee to preserve fire irritating Purgatives; and if taken according to the direction of the Spine and Back.

This admirable preparation contains no Mineral Medicine; no Alors, Colocynth, Gamboge, or other powerful and irritating Purgatives; and if taken according to the direction of the Spine and Back. and earthquakes; and as I have a mortgage in Hertfordshere, I beg of thee likewise to have an eye of compassion on that county; and for the rest of the counties thou mayest deal with them as thou art pleased! Oh Lord, enable the banks to answer all their bills, and make all my debtors good men. Give a prosperous voyage and return to the Mermaid, sloop because I have insured it; and as thou hast said that the days of the wicked are but short, I trust that thou wilt not forget thy promise, as I have purchased an estate in reversion, which will be mine on the death of that most profligate young man, Sir J-L

me out of my property night or day." EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE. On Saturday, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Church of St. Martin, says the Attakapas Gazette, a very uncommon and interesting ceremony took place at the foot of the altar. It was the youngest couple imaginable receiving the marriage sacrament. The groom was 92 years of age, and the bride, with white robe and white veil, had entered upon her second century, that is to say, she was 101 years of age. Both, without any serious infirmities, kneeled down and made their first communion. A marriage promise had existed between them for the last 65 years. "Better late than never," is a maxim that can well be applied in this cir-

Keep my friends from sinking, and pre-

serve me from thieves and house-breakers, and

make all my servants so honest and faithful, that

they may attend to my interests and never cheat

cumstance. The following may be considered valuable and safe in most bowel complaints, both for grown persons and children:- Take one, two or three tea cups full of flour, as you may think will be wanted, and tie the same as tight as possible in cloth; dip this repeatedly in cold water, and then dredge or dust on the outside with flour till crust is formed around it, which is to prevent the water soaking into it while boiling. It is then to be put in water and boiled an hour or an hour and a half, when it becomes a hard mass. From this ball or mass you may grate or finely scrape one or two table spoonsful and boil this in equal parts of milk and water, (say a gill or more of each) to a proper thickness, and then sweeten to the taste. A little nutmeg or other spice may if you please be added.

Touching Expression. A certain lady bad two children, girls, both young, and nearly of the same age. But the elder one by some whim or accident possessed all the mother's affections—there was none for the younger—nothing but harshness. Very lately the mother fell sick and was confined to her bed. While lying there she

heard gentle steps approaching it.

"Is it you, my child?" said the sick woman.

"No, mamma," naively and softly said the resigned one, "it is me!" Most parents and all mothers will understand

this simple answer. [Port. Bulletin. THE VERY LAST CASE. The Hartford papers give an account of a man (?) a human being named Austin Clark, who was brought before Justice Mann, in Hartford, on the 10th ultimo, charged with stealing two quarter dollars from

charged with stealing two quarter dollars from off the eyes of the corpse of Dr. Fansher! He plead guilty and was fined \$7 and costs and imprisonment for 15 days.

We have frequently heard the remark applied to a mercenary wretch, "mean enough to steal the cents from a dead man's eyes," but in justice to poor human nature we must say the fact of such a crime has never before come with any tolerable degree of authenticity to our knowledge. "The hat" belongs to Hartford. [Emporium.

Another wonder, of the Tom Thumb species, has been discovered in Wilmington, N. C. He is 17 years old, and weighs 27 pounds.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT. [CORRECTED JULY STR.]

Ashes, per 100 lbs.			Provisions,		
Pot,	7 0	8	Pork, round be	OPA.	
Beans,	AL POLITY	1000	in x confidentials of	5.0	61
White,	1 00 0	1 25	Cleur salt do.	7.00	
Pea,	1 25 @	1 50	Beef, ox,	4 00 @	
Flour,	4 75 @	5 00		3 00 @	3 50
Grain,		113/85	Butter,	12 @	10000
Corn,	64 @	72	Lard.	7.0	10
Oats,	38 @	40	Cheese.	6.0	10
Wheat,	1 00 40	1 25	Mutton,	200	2000
Rye,	84 00	92	Chickens,	7.0	10
Barley,	50 m	75	Geese,	50	6
Peus, field,	1 000	1 75	Eggs.	12 0	14
Hay, louse,			Apples, dr'd	. 50	6
Seed,	1000	25	do. cooking		direct
Clover,	10 @	- 11	do. winter,	75 @	1 00
Flax seed	1 00 @		Potatoes,	50 m	63
H. grass,		2 25	Meal.	HE CHENCH	or state or
Red top,		95	Indian,	85 m	95
Plaster Pa		30,000	Rye,	95 @	1 00
per ton,	6 00 @	pe Itus	Wool,	00001-200	8995 Id.
Lime,	the all	Sincer	Fleece,	18 0	22
Thomaston	new in	B	Pulled,	25 @	00
ant w	84 @	10 20	Woolskin,	25 @	75

BOSTON MARKET, July 4.

yellow corn at 57 @ 59c, and white 55c & bush, measure.

BRIGHTON MARKET, June 29.

Cows and Calves .- Sales at \$22, \$53, \$25, \$27, and \$32. Sheep.—Sales at \$1,75, \$1,88, \$2,42, \$2,25, \$2,33,

Swine .- A lot of small shoats at 6c, and a lot at 51c. 63- Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters.

the dinner given to the delegation from the State Legislature, the Great Western was toasted with all the honors, although exposure to the sun has made her already brown.—[Delta.

It is wonderful to see how small a circumstance will change a great man to nobody, and an obscure one to a famous fellow. "A plate of hasty soup," has probably knocked Gen. Scott out of the Presidency of the United States; and a chance to make a good fight with staunch soldiers, has possibly put Gen. Taylor in the track to that distinguished honor. The papers begin to teem with a necdotes of his life, and they have sudden-

Very truly yours, ASSEL WHITE. and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.
J. E. LADD, only agent in Augusta.

The Piles!—A Cure for Life Guarantied!
The VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, invented by

ient medicine to take, and improves the general health in

a half in diameter, and any size less than that.
Upon expressing my surprise at the poor quality of lumber to be seen in the booms, I was informed that the new lumber had not arrived yet, but it is expected in about three weeks. What I saw was but the remnants of last year.

The lumbering business of this village gives employ to about five hundred men, who, as few of them have permanent residence in the village, of them have permanent residence in the village, and not remarkable manner.

Each box contains twelve doses, at S} cents per dose.

Each box contains twelve doses, at S} cents per dose.

It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute influmnation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and remarkable manner.

The lumbering business of this village gives that the new lumber had not arrived yet, but it is expected in about three weeks. What I saw was but the remnants of last year.

The lumbering business of this village gives that the new lumber had not arrived yet, but it is expected in about three weeks. What I saw was but the remnants of last year.

The following is said to be a verbatim copy of a prayer found among the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and remarkable manner.

Each box contains twelve doses, at S} cents per dose.

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It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases at the source property of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease, temporary in their effects

flammation of the Liver and Spicen: Inflam ness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and "Oh Lord, thou knowest that I have nine buses in the city of London, and likewise that I was and Inflammation of the Spine and Back.

rivitating Purgatives; and it taken according to the directions, in case of Piles, a cure for life is guarantied.

Pamphlets giving valuable information respecting this medicine may be obtained of Agents, gratis.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130, Washington Street, Boston, general agent for the New England States.

AGENTS.—DILLINGHAM & BICKNELL, and J. E. LADD, Augusta; S. Page, B. Wales, Hallowell; R. W. Pray, Waterville; H. Smith, Gardiner; Stanley & Chrk, Winthrop; and by the dealers generally.

Commencal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower! The world was sad!—the garden was a wild; And man, the hermit, sigh d—till woman smiled!

In Vassalboro', Mr. Hosea Ripley of Boston, to Miss Julia Sturgis.
In Readfield, Elder John Howell to Miss Luciuda S. In Casco, Mr. Washington Bray of Naples, to Miss In Ellsworth, Mr. Calvin P. Jorden to Miss Mary E. Anderson. In North Yarmouth, Capt. Stephen L. Harris to Miss Margaret Hall of Litchfield.

lu Lyman, Mr. William Witham to Miss Hepsibeth

In Eastport, Mr. Wm H. Bates to Miss Jane Blackman. In Machias, Mr. Samuel Averill of Northfield, to Mrs. Eleanor A. Burpee of Eastport. In Bath, Mr. Timothy S. Crooker to Miss Lydia A.

Winslow.

In Norridgework, Mr. Sumner H. Stauley of Winthrop, to Miss Eliza G. Kidder.
In Madison, Mr. Luther Pierce of Solon, to Miss Mary In New Portland, Mr. Harrison N. Davis to Miss Em-In Thomaston, Mr. John O. Sprague to Miss Lucretia

Obituarn.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In Searsmont, June 25, Lois, wife of Joseph Fletcher aged 46 years and 10 mos. [Ohio papers please copy.] In Maumee City, Ohio, Mrs. Mary Clark, formerly of Blanchard, Me. In Wilton, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Joshua Randall,

aged 72. In Hollis, Mrs. Eliza Smith, aged 34. In Waterboro', Sarah, wife of Oliver Bradeen. In Eastport, John Reynolds, aged 63; Jonas Balkam,

aged 31.
In this town, at the Insane Hospital, Abigail, wife of John Deering of Portland, aged 45.
In Belmont, Hugh Spear of Warren, aged 76.
In Norridgewock, Isaac Littlefield, formerly of Lyman,

ged 72.
In Sangerville, Harriet Littlefield, aged 22.
In Gorham, James Crockett, aged 77.
In Norridgewock, Washington Woodman, aged 33.
In Penobacot, Nathaniel Patten, a soldier of the revolu-

tion, aged \$6.
In Belfast, David Townsend, formerly of Abbington Mass., aged 66. In Thorudike, Wm. Atwell, only son of Joseph B. and Mary Whitney, aged 8 mos.

Rockingham Mutual Fire Insurance Co... EXETER, N. H.

THIS office continues to insure dwelling houses, barns, stores, and other buildings; also merchandize and personal property generally, at the usual rates. The amount of Premium Notes, constituting the capital of the company, exceeds \$400,000.

No property considered hazardous is now insured by the Office, and no more than \$3000 is now taken in any one cirk. By order of the directors.

risk. By order of the directors.

JOS. P. DILLINGHAM, Agent.

Augusta, Feb. 20, 1846.

NOTICE.

Such a crime has never before come with any tolerable degree of authenticity to our knowledge. "The hat" belongs to Hartford. [Emporium.

Another wonder, of the Tom Thumb species, has been discovered in Wilmington, N. C. He is 17 years old, and weighs 27 pounds.

Ephraim, of the Boston Star, says that young ladies who refuse good offers of marriage, are too

Wilcox's Revolving Horse Hay Rake.



THIS implement is now in extensive use, and to be appreciated needs only to be used. It is not exaggerating to say that a man, boy and horse will perform, in the most perfect manner, with this implement, as much work as from S to 10 men with common hand rakes. Thus it saves great expense of labor, enables the farmer to get up his hay in advance of storms and showers, to close up his work at proper hours at night, leaving him leisure to grind his scythes ready for an early start next morning.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON.

Boston, July 1.

Boston, July 1.

The best Churn yet invented,

TS KENDALL'S CYLINDER CHURN, easy and rapid in its operation, can be set on a form, chair, or table when in use, and is warranted to give entire satisfac-

Five different sizes, from three to to twenty-five gallons, for sale at wholesule and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Also, Gault's Churus, Dash do., Butter Boxes, Butter Workers, and Butter Stamps, by
RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON,
Agricultural Warehouse over the Market, entrance South Market street. Boston, July 1.

Crockery for Country Stores.

PARTRIDGE has just received small crates containing common edged, dipped and yellow stone ware, with a large proportion of common cups and saucers, plates, &c., together with a few articles of glass ware, such as tumblers, &c., making the best assortment for the country retail trade ever offered in this market. Augusta, July 4.

Strayed or Stolen,

ROM the pasture on the Nason Farm, so called, in Augusta, about the middle of this month, a small sized red horse, with black mane and tail; he had a scar on the nigh hind foot caused by being corked.

Whoever will return said horse to the subscriber, at the Central House, Augusta, or at his residence in Vienna, or give information where he may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOSEPH EDGECOMB.

Augusta, June 25, 1846.

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale a nearly new and conven-L ient dwelling house and stable, pleasantly situated at Vienna Village, together with about half an acre of land and the out-buildings attached to the same. A liberal credit will be given if desirable.

DANIEL MORRILL,

JAMES M. TYLER. Vienna, June 29, 1846.

The Howd Water Wheel.

EXETER, N. B., Aug. 6, 1845.

Mr. Cox—Dear Sir: I feel much obliged to you for the information that you have given me on the Howd Wheel, as I find it is one of the best of wheels. It carries my engines with less water than my Breast Wheel did, and a great deal stronger.

Respectfully yours, ISAAC FLAGG.

VASSALBORO', Aug. 12, 1845. WASSALBORO', Aug. 12, 1846.

Mr. Johnson—Sir: I send you this letter, because it shows a case where a Breast Wheel has been taken out, and the Howd Wheel put in to do the same work, and found to be much the best. The Breast wheel was 11 feet long and 12 feet diameter, and well built, as says Mr. Town, the mill-wright who did the work of putting in the Howd Wheel for Mr. Flagg.

GEORGE COX.

The Howd wheels are manufactured at Augusta, by the proprietor,
I. G. JOHNSON.
Augusta, July 1st, 1846.

Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery and Photographers Furnishing Depot:

A WARDED the gold and silver medals, four first pre-miums, and two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusette, the New York, and the Pennsylvania exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Da-guerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to the weather. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices. New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestau st; Boston, 75 Court and 59 Hanover sts; Bultimore, 205 Baltimore st; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walmut, and 176 Main st; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vicille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church

Hats and Caps.

CARR & SHAW, at the old stand of D. Carr, in Wintbrop Village, are prepared to supply their customers with the newest style of first rate Fur, Moleskin, or other HATS. They have also recently commenced the manufacture of CAPS of the latest fashion.— Call and purchase if you want a good article on the most easonable terms. Winthrop, July 1st, 1846.

FOR SALE, a good cow and call. Enquire at this office, or of J. E. LADD, corner of Market Square, or of the subscriber on the east side of the river. SARAH LADD. Augusta, July 1st, 1846.

25 BBLS. WHITING, a superior article, just received and for sale by July 1. DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed, on the estate of DAVID SAWTELLE, late of Sidney, in the Co. of Kennebee, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said de-crased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to HENRY B. BLACKMAN.
Augusta, June 29, 1846.

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the last Monday of June, A. D. 1846, within and for the Co. of Kennebec A CERTAIN instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of CALVIN STUART, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having been presented by JOSEPH STUART, the Executor therein named for Pro-

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in suid County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 1st Monday of Aug. next, at ten o'clock in County, on the 1st Monday of Aug. next, at ten o case, the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

W. EMMONS, Judge. A true copy-Attest: F. Davis, Register.

New Store and New Goods.

THE subscriber has just opened a store a few doors north of the Frankin House, where he has on hand a general assortment of W. I. Goods, Groceries and Provisions, which will be sold Low for each or in exchange for country produce.

11. L. CUSHING. change for country produce.
Augusta, June 22, 1846.

WOOL. CASH, and the highest price, paid for wool, by J. B. FILLEBROWN.
Readfield, June 17th, 1846. 26

100 KEGS BOSTON and CAMDEN POW-DER, coarse and fine, a superior article.— Also safety fuse, for sale by GREENLIEF WHITE. Augusta, June, 1846.

GUANO. JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of Guano, which will be sold very low by GREENLIEF WHITE.

Angusta, June 16, 1846.

NEW FURNITURE. A COMPLETE assortment of rich and low priced Furniture, looking glasses, feathers and matrasses, for sale at PIERCE'S, No. 3, Bridge's Block.

To Farmers! THE "Spring Tooth Horse Rake" commend

THE "Spring Tooth Horse Rake" commends itself not only to farmers who have level farms, but to those who cultivate the rugged hills, because it will rake clean on rough, uneven and stony surface, that cannot be raked by any other horse rake in use. It saves a great proportion of the most fatiguing labor necessary to securing hay. It also saves much of the time usually devoted to raking, which may be used in mowing. By the ordinary exertion used on the approach of a shower, an acre of made hay can be secured in 15 minutes. It enables them, with their accustomed number of hunde, to secure their hay crop in much less time, and much more free from rains. The subscribers having received the agency of the above mentioned rakes, invite the attention of farmers, believing them overy way superior to other horse rakes.

Augusta, June, 1846. Augusta, June, 1846.

Kennebeo and Boston



STEAM NAVIGATION-1846.

THE new, safe and fast sailing steamer KENNEBEC, Capt. N. KIMBALL, until further notice, will leave Vaughan's Wharf, Hallowell, Mondays and Thursdays for Boston, at 1 past 2, Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M. o'clock P. M.

RETURNING, leaves North side of T Wharf, Boston,
Tuesday and Friday evenings. The Kennebec is a new
boat, built expressly for this route; is well furnished with
boats and fire engine; and her good qualities as a sea boat
with her splendid accommodations have rendered her a
great favorite with the travelling public; and the proprietors hope to have a share of the business the coming sea-

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Kenne-bec in Hallowell, to carry passengers to Winthrop, Read-field, Wilton, Livermore, Farmington, Dixfield, Canton, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Waterville, &c. The steam-er Phænix will also be in readiness to take freight and Assengers to and from Waterville on the days of arrival and sailing.

A. H. HOWARD, Agent.
Hallowell, April 2, 1846.

Steamboat Notice. CHANGE OF HOURS.

ON and after Monday, Jone 15, the steamer HUNT-RESS will leave Steambont wharf, Hallowell, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9, Gardiner at 94, and Bath at II o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Portland in season for the 3 o'clock train of cars, which arrive in Boston

New Arrangement.

Railroad Line for Portland and Boston. THE STEAMER HUNTRESS, Capt. D. BLAS-

the same evening.

RETURNING—Leaves Portland, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on the arrival of the cars that leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Boston, at 7½ o'clock A. M., and arrive in Hallowell early the same eve-

Passengers and freight tuken or left at any of the depote

China, Glass and Crockery Ware. 24 CRATES of Earthern Ware just received per ship Desdemons direct from the English manufacturers, and for sale at Boston prices, at No. 8, Bridge's Block.

J. D. PIERCE.
Augusta, June 10th.

25

DR. SCHARLAND'S German Remedy is a positive and permanent cure for that loathsome and trouble-some disease, the Salt Rheum. Hundreds of those who for years have suffered extreme inconvenience, and who for years have suffered extreme inconvenience, and who have been actually disgusted with themselves, because of the rough and scabby appearance of their hands, are now congratulating themselves because they have found a positive cure. Never despair. Try this; if it does not cure you shall have your money. For sale at 462 Washington attest, corner of South Bennett street; Dilligham & Titcoms, Augusta, and by all the principal druggists throughout the country. throughout the country.

headache, so common in the spring season. Purely vege-table-price 37½ cents. Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by H. J. SELDEN & CO., Hullowell. Iron and Steel.

April 15, 1846 Glue.

quantity of common Teas, Plates, &c., imported direct from the manufacturers, and for sale very low at PIERCE'S Furniture and Crockery store, No. 3, Bridge's Block, Water street, Augusta.

Dr. Jackson's

Celebrated Vegetable Jaundice Bitters.

THIS purely vegetable remedy is not like most of the popular medicines now in vogue, fitted up and extravagantly puffed to secure their sale, but a remedy whose virtues have been thoroughly tested for many years, in regions where jaundice and bilious disenses are very prevalent. This remedy, by regulating the bowels, strengthening the stomach, exciting the action of the liver, opening the bile ducts and operating as general alterative, becomes a very certain, safe and invaluable remedy. It is also peculiarly adapted to SPRING COMPLAINTS, so common in passing from the cold of winter to the heat of summer. It being an active remedy, still producing no sickness at the stomach, rather increasing than lessening the appetite—is of special advantage on that account. Those who are troubled with sour stomach, dyspepsia, weakness, fullness or faintness at the stomach, loss of appetite, costiveness, or costiveness alterating with diarrhæa, swelling Celebrated Vegetable Jaundice Bitters. tiveness, or costiveness alterating with diarrhora, swelling of the bowels, yellowness of the skin, hendache, drowsiness, bitter taste in the mouth, bad breath, weakness of the limbs, &c. &c. cannot do better than to ourchase this safe, cheap, and effectual remedy. This medicine can be taken so as to strengthen and regulate the bowels, or to operate as an active physic, by varying the dose.

For sale by Dillionan & Titcons, Augusta, and
H. J. Skluen & Co. Hallowell.

3m22

Extra Gold Top.

DR. JACKSON'S WILD CHERRY AND SAR-SAPARILLA COMPOUND. This beautiful preparation has established for itself a reputation not to be surpassed in this country, for the immediate production of the most healthful and delightful beverage ever yet discovered; it is also the cheapest and most efficacious compound for all impurities of the blood, sour stomach and dyspepsia, if persevered in; and is manufactured from the best sarsaparilla and wild cherry, and with great care compounded into a very rich syrup, which cannot fail to give agreeable satisfaction to all that may give it a trial.

It is sold by grocers and druggists throughout the city and country, and is fast supplying the place of all other syrups now in the market; warranted to keep in any climate and in all seasons. For sale wholesale and retail at the office, No. 462 Washington st. neur Hollis st. Boston.

Also by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, Augusta, and H. J. Sklden & Co. Hallowell. preparation has established for itself a reputation not to SELDEN & Co. Hallowell.

READ THE NEWS!

Groceries, Dry Goods, Provisions, & Fruit Among which may be found molasses for 25c; tea for 25c; coffee S to 10; sugar S to 14; asleratus 5 to 6; tobacco 10 to 25; starch 10 to 12; and all kinds of spices cheap.

Also, eggs, butter, lard, pork, flour, meal, bacon, fish,

FRUIT and NUTS. Lemons, figs, dates, raisins, co-coa nuts, castana muts, almonds, filberts, pecan nuts, English walnuts, and pea nuts.

DRY GOODS. This stuffs, sheeting, calico, crash, suspenders, hose, woolen socks, hdkfs., thread, tape, needles, pins, and a variety of other articles cheap for cash.

N. B. Wanted, 10,000 dozen eggs.

Augusta, May 18, 1846. DR. CUTTER on Anatomy and Physiology, second addition, with two hundred engravings—price 75 cts.

For sale by 18 EDWARD FENNO.

Forest River White Lead. 10,000 LBS. of this superior article of white lead, dry and ground in oil, pure and extra quality, just received direct from the factory, and for sale at the lowest market prices by May 5, 1846.

Flour Barrels Wanted.

at So'clock the same evening.

C. G. BACHELDER, Agent.

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CHARD, until further notice, will leave Steamboat Wharf, Hallowell, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 9, Gardiner at 94, and Bath at 11 o'clock A. M., and arrive in Portland in season for the three

'clock train of cars, which arrive in Boston at 8 o'clock

Passengers and freight raken of the between Portland and Boston.

FARE—From Hallowell to Boston, \$2,00 | Meals of Portland, 1,50 | Extra.

Bath Boston, 1,50 | Extra.

Portland, 1,00 | C. G. BACHELDER, Agent.

Salt Rheum-Salt Rheum.

Wild Cherry Bitters! A MOST valuable medicine for removing laundice, in-digestion, dyspepsia, languid feelings, giddiness and

H. W. FAIRBANKS has this day received, by schr. Somerset, 4 tons English bar iron, assorted sizes, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or

600 LBS UPTON'S EXTRA GLUE just received by J. D. PIERCE. 10 CRATES of assorted WARE, containing a large

I F you wish to buy Goods cheep, call at GEORGE F. COOKE'S, opposite the Franklin House, where you will find a new and excellent stock of

Mother, to thee I turn-Thou wert the guardian of my helpless years; Smiled ere I knew of sorrow or of guile, And still dost give me that undying smile, Brighter, though set in tears.

Mother, to thee I turn Since others leave me in the hour of ill, For thou, dear angel, with thy radiant wing, Sweet semblance of my life's departed Spring-Dost hover near me still.

Mother, to thee I turn-My balm yet lingers in thy tranquil eyes, The voice is made-and the heart's low wail Hears it, and thinks thou art an angel pale, And life a Paradise.

Mother, to thee I turn-My heart grows weary, and my pulse decays; But oh! if mingled in life's stormy tide, I can but toil, then slumber at thy side, Mine will be happy days!

IMMORTALITY.

The worm that in the winter's night hath crept To some small crevice, far from buman sight, To hide until the clouds of snow be past. Awakes all joyously when Spring is come, A winged thing, bedecked with many hues Caught from the setting sun, and flits its course From flower to fragrant flower, its tribute sweet From each to claim.

The curtain dark that shrouds Each bright and living thing, as in a pall, Is lifted at the dawn of gray, and fades Before the rosy morn.

But brighter far Than the young insect with his wings of gold, Leaving the body in the grave, as leaves The worm its shell, the soul of man shall rise Clad in undying glory, it shall wake-Wake to a brighter day than e'er dispelled The shades of earthly darkness. For the sun That shineth then, will be the halo of The Father's glory, while from it we'll draw Our light and life-an IMMORTALITY of love. [Golden Rule.

FORGIVENESS.

How beautiful falls From human lips that blessed word, FORGIVE! Forgiveness-'tis the attribute of God-The sound which openeth heaven-renews again On Earth lost Eden's faded bloom, and flings Hope's halcyon halo o'er the waste of life. Thrice happy he whose heart has been so schooled In the meek lessons of humanity. That he can give it utterance; it imparts Celestial grandeur to the human soul And maketh man an angel.

The Storn Teller.

[From the Dollar Newspaper.] THE MURDERER.

A TALE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

BY GEO. EVERETT MONTGOMERY.

"He is dead beyond recall!" The speaker was bending over a man who was lying upon his back, in a narrow woodland path. The blood was still slowly flowing from his left breast; death was quite recent. The left knee was slightly bent: his left hand was upon his breast, below the wound, somewhat stained with blood; and his right hand grasped his rifle which had fallen across his stomach. He was dressed in a green hunting shirt and linsey trowsers, and his feet were encased in moccasins, "He is dead!" said the man who looked down on him. without attempting to ascertain the correctness of his opinion. His features worked for a moment, and the color fled from lip and cheek, as he glanced quickly and fearfully around, poising his long rifle, as if he was prepared to shoot on the instant. "What shall I do? Shall I carry him into the settlement? How can I-how could I do it? Carry him with his hot blood flowing over me! It is impossible!" and he shuddered. "Shall I go in and tell them that he is lying here? They will ask me how he died, when I found him, and what I saw and heard as I came up; and what can I say? If I go off and return to town another way, they will track me and charge me with the murder. What-oh! what am I to do? I will go to town and bring out assistance to remove him-that will meet all men boldly .-Let them say what they dare."

Without examing the body farther, he walked on slowly, and in two hours arrived at Carthage, a small town in one of the then frontier counties of Ohio, the greater part of which State was, at the date of our tale, (1804,) an unbroken wilderness. In front of the first house of the village, a large frame tavern, stood a group of three persons. The first was Burras, the tavern-keeper: the second, a lone borderer, half farmer, hal hunter; and the third, although dressed in hunting shirt and equipped for the chase, 'Squire Lawson, the lawyer, of the town, and the only member of that troublesome, although, perhaps, useful, profession within a circuit of twenty-five miles

"Well, Herrick, what luck?" shouted Lawson as the traveller approached. "You are back

"Bad luck and worse news," he answered. "John Stone is dead! I found him shot through the heart near the Red Oak Spring."

"John Stone dead? John shot? Who could have killed him?" exclaimed his hearers respec

"How long ago did you find him?" asked

Lawson. Herrick studied an instant, and replied-

"About an hour and a half ago." "Where abouts?" continued Lawson.

"At the Red Oak Spring." "Was he dead when you observed him?"

"Yes, dead and cold." "Where was he shot?"

"In the left breast, right through the heart." "Did you see any one in the neighborhood?"

"No."

"How long did you stay by him?" "I can't say-twenty or thirty minutes." "Did you move him?"

"No-I could not do anything alone; and he was dead, I did not disturb him."

"Did you hear any one shooting near there? enquired Burras. "I have been trying as I came along to reco

lect whether I did or did not hear a shot in the direction while I was up at Matcheson's cor-"What time did you leave Matcheson's?"

asked Lawson. "About an hour after sun up," he respon Which way did you go from there to the Red

got to the brook, I saw a man's foot pointing along the path. I thought it wonderful strange that any one should be lying there, and I ran up pretty quick. He laid just at the turn, with his rifle across his body, as if he had been about to raise it when he was shot. I was struck dumb and must have looked at him full five minutes before I recollected myself, and then I stooped down and took hold of his hand, but it was perfectly cold. I ran round the opening to see if there was any trail of the person that shot him, but could not find any, and I concluded, from the position in which he laid, that the fellow who killed him must have stood on the edge of the brook, and fired through the brush at him up the path, in a line with the east side of the tree.

"Where is he hit?" asked Lawson. "Just here," said Herrick, putting his finger

on his left breast. "The ball must have passed directly through

the heart," said Stephenson the third man. "Yes," said Lawson. "Well, Burras, shall we get the people together and go out after him?

Where's the Coroner?" "I saw him at Thompson's," answered Stephenson, "half an hour ago, and I suppose he

must be there still." "Go after him," replied Lawson, "and bring

along any one else you may see." The man hurried down the street to the blacksmith's shop, where he found the Coroner and several others grouped around the anvil. The story was soon told and the whole company joining the group at the tavern, and having summoned the neighbors to attend, set out, some or horseback and others on foot, to the scene of the murder: Burras and Lawson, riding in the wagon, intended to carry back the body when the inquest was concluded; the squads into which the party were divided arguing as they hurried on the probable cause of the murder, wondering who could have done it, and repeating every thing they knew or supposed concerning the de ceased. The body was found in the position which has been described, except that the leg which was bent, and his left hand, had sunk down in consequence of the relaxation of the muscles. He was now indeed, cold, and the men who gathered around were too unskilful in such matters to be able to judge what length of time had passed since his death. It was evident that he had been instantly killed. There were no signs of a motion or struggle on the grass, and the blood had settled in a single pool beneath his shoulder, to which it had run in a straight line from the wound. Without altering the position of the body, Stephenson, Allen, the Coroner, and others, who were old hunters and Indian fighters, made a thorough examination of the ground and the surrounding bushes. The opening in which they stood was about three acres in extent. Near the east side was a large red oak tree, at the foot of which rose a large, clear spring of water. The dead man's head was in a line with the tree, half way between it and a clump of bushes, which, following the line of a small rivulet, approached within fifty feet of the tree. Allen at length said he was shot through that opening in the bushes, (pointing to a break in the copse, directly in a line with the body,) and the murderer stood on the bank of the

brook. They made a careful survey of the ground, but could discover no tracks; the only trail in the opening was that of Herrick, who had followed the same course as themselves. The brook made a bend at this point, and the bushes grew close to its margin. Having examined both the banks of the rivulet, they agreed in the opinion that the person who fired stood in the water. and that he waded down to the creek into which it emptied at the distance of a hundred yards from the spot. Herrick and Lawson, who went to the creek, were certain that they saw the mark of a canoe upon the opposite bank, to which a person could easily wade upon a ridge of rocks that ran across the creek at the mouth

Having failed to discover any thing by which they could pursue the perpetrator of the crime, the parties collected about the body, and an inquest was sworn, consisting of Thompson, the blacksmith, and others, some of whom had come out with the first party, and some joined them subsequently. Herrick testified that, when the sun was two hours high, he was coming through the branch on his way to Laptown Saltlick, when he saw a man's foot at the turn of the path. He ran quickly up, and discovered John Stone lying on his back, just as he is now, except that his left hand and arm were a little raised, and his left leg slightly bent and drawn up. He stooped down and felt his hand, and it was so cold that he knew he was dead, and concluded that it was best to go into town for the Coroner and some folks, without disturbing the body. He had walked around the opening, and examined the thicket and undergrowth somewhat, but had not seen any one about, nor any signs of any one having been in the opening or among the bushes. He did not notice that Stone was bleeding still when he first saw him; though he might have been slowly. The pool of blood was almost as large as it is now when he looked at him after examining the thicket. He had heard a loud report in the woods about an hour after sunrise. while he was at Matcheson's corner. It might have been a rifle shot, but he thought at the time that it was the fall of a small tree broken off by the wind. Stone was a settler three or four miles on the other side of the town; he occasionally worked by the day; he was of a very quarrelsome disposition and bad character; he had a good many enemies; he was said to be from Connecticut; he had been in the settlement four

and bad character. The jury found that John Stone was murdered by being shot with a rifle by some person to the jury unknown. At the conclusion of this business, it was resolved that the company assembled should separate into squads of three or four, and scour the surrounding country in search of the murderer. Parties followed the bank of the creek, while the majority traversed the woods Lawson, Burras and Herrick descended upon the farther bank of the creek, to ascertain whether the canoe which had been pushed on to that bank had been used as a means of flight by the offender, and whether he had landed from it at any point below-Burras leading, and Lawson, whose manner towards Herrick was coldly suspicious and intimated disbelief of his statements

months. Witness knew him in Chilicothe pre-

vious to his arrival here. This was all the evi-

dence, except as to identity of the body, and that

a man, named Hurley, swore that Stone was

very quarrelsome, that he had known him to

threaten several persons, and knew that a num-

ber of men in Chilicothe had vowed vengeance

against him, and that he had been obliged to leave

that place on account of his disobliging temper

bringing up the rear. William Herrick was a native of Lancaster

neighborhood of Carthage over two years. He long hostility; and the simple fact that I discovwas noted for his coolness, decision, self-posses- ered the body has been set down as conclusive of sion and strong, while quick judgment—qualities my guilt. Had you been with them, I should ere that, blended with and sustained by daring cour- this have been in prison; for, from the circumage, gave him an extensive and powerful influ-stances they have narrated, you would have ence in the community, and circumstances had wrought a chain of evidence that would have made him a sort of rival, social and political, of convinced you that I committed the murder.— Lawson. The latter was four years his senior. a native of Richmond, Virginia, liberally educated, and, having a more than usual share of professional learning, open and candid in action and in word, he was more anxious to settle disputes amicably than to promote litigation. He possessed the esteem of the whole community, and was popular throughout the country by the force of a generous temper and spotless integrity.-Herrick knew the man well whose eyes were on him, and weighed every word he uttered, while appearing the least auxious of the three. When they had travelled ten miles, and were debating the propriety of making a halt, Burras saw a canoe in the bushes a short distance below. They hastened to it but were disappointed by discovering that no person had landed from it, and that it had been drifted to the bank by an eddy. Upon scrutiny, they recognised it as Stone's canoe, state circumstances which, in your opinion, jus and concluded that it had either been used by tified my arrest, and you were to say so, did they the murderer to descend the creek to a road they immediately seize me to force me to confess, or had passed a mile above and set adrift when he to hang me, what could you do against thirty had done with it, or that it was allowed to float men, headed by the Justice, the Coroner, and away when he was done with it, or that it was the Constable? You would be utterly powerless allowed to float away when he was about to fly to prevent their violence, and your remonstrance after he had crossed the creek in it. The for- es would be silenced by the opinion you had ex mer was Burras' conjecture, the latter that of pressed that I was guilty. I mean to prevent believe the murderer had used it, although he thought that it had been set adrift purposely .-They got into it and proceeded up the stream, Herrick paddling and Lawson steering. At the road they met the party which had followed the opposite side of the creek, and, joining them, started for the village, talking of the probability of discovering the criminal, and naming those who had been on bad terms with Stone. Lawson, who, with the exception of a casual word, silent, at length turned suddenly to Herrick, who was walking at his side, and asked whether he and Stone had been good friends? The whole company was startled, and looked towards Herrick with sudden suspicion; but he answered promptly and calmly-

"No; we never spoke after the quarrel we had ver at Tupper's last winter."

"Aye-that was about Sally Tupper?" said "No," replied Herrick, interrupting him, and utting short the laugh at his expense; "it was about the horse he tried to sell me."

"But have you not had some misunderstand ng since that time?" insinuated Lawson.

"No, Squire Lawson," retorted Herrick, firmy; "we have not met half a dozen times since. and we never liked each other's company so well as to seek it, or stay in it, if we could avoid

The remainder of the walk was passed in silence and constraint. Herrick saw that doubts had been engendered in his companions' minds by the words and manner of the lawyer; but he preserved an open and unembarrassed demeanor. which confused and overawed them. At the enfrom the town-asking Lawson, before he parted aid or advice." from them, whether he would be at his office in

"Do you wish to see me?" returned Lawson. "Yes." he replied, "I want to talk with you reference to my lawsuit in Chilicothe, which I papers over, if you will be there in an hour." "Very well," Lawson responded-"I will be

Lawson's office was next to Burras' tayern, at which he boarded. He hurried forward, and taking a hasty supper, went into his office to wait for Herrick. His manner and countenance showed much doubt and perplexity. After traversing the floor several times, he took a pair of pistols from the drawer of a table, which occupied the centre of the room, and loading them, placed one in the breast of his hunting shirt and returned the other to the drawer, which he left partly open. He had scarcely done so, when Herrick entered. He immediately pointed him to a chair. and seating himself opposite to him, waited for any communication he had to make. A few minutes passed silently, while Herrick was untying and assorting a package of papers.

"Well, Squire Lawson," he then said, as ab ruptly as Lawson had spoken to him through the day, "when men have no competitors in their profession, they become careless, proud, and supercilious: and if it was not too great an inconenience to go to Chilicothe at this season of the year, and that, if I did, I could not meet a lawyer in whose ability I could have more confidence than in yours, I should not trouble you with these matters, after the manner in which you have behaved towards me to-day, and the base opinions you insinuated against me; but circumstanced as we are here, I will not withdraw the case from your hands, dangerous as is the

position in which you have involved me." "I do not want your business, Herrick," replied Lawson, "and if you are dissatisfied with fidence." my conduct, you had better choose another adviser, and in fact, I wish you would do so."

"No, Mr. Lawson," answered Herrick-"it proceedings; so there is your fee and the papers," pushing the bundle across the table.

Lawson remonstrated, but Herrick being reolved, he consented to continue to act in the case, and a long conversation ensued, at the close of which Lawson rose, remarking that he believed their business was at an end for the evening. Herrick smiled slightly, and replied-

"No, Squire, our conference is not yet finished. It was not so much with the view of arranging for the defence of this lawsuit that I wished to see you here to night, as to keep you, with your subtlety and keen observation, apart from the knot of public spirits you have incited to pursue me for this man's death."

"I incite persons against you? Poh! poh! Herrick, I have not said a single word that imputed guilt to you!" answered Lawson, while e made preparations for closing his office, and his behavior indicated his impatience to termi-

nate the conversation. "True, Squire," returned Herrick, "you have not directly asserted it, but your looks, your remarks, questions and bearing have spoken your thoughts as plainly as words would have done, He enunciated the words firmly, and without a It was three hours before she reached Archer's, ly at him as he spoke. "And what is the consequence?" he continued. "Those to whom your posed that she was at Mingle's, where she fresentiments were thus communicated have gath-ered in yonder bar-room," pointing to the tav-"I went through the woods by the old trail that leads straight to the Spring, and just as I twenty-five years of age, and had resided in the spring trade, and for sale low by elementary school education. He was about that leads straight to the Spring, and just as I twenty-five years of age, and had resided in the spring trade, and for sale low by fession, and collecting every word that may have been uttered by either Stone or me during our ison, several neighbors and I, went out to hunt

Now, sir, I do not fear a fair examination; but I will not be taken unawares and mobbed, which is I am convinced, the intention they harbor against me, and I know that they are only await-

ing your presence and support."
"I will take part in nothing illegal, Herrick,"

broke in Lawson. "I am sure of that, Squire," he retorted; "but I mean to secure myself against any word being spoken by you which may be construed into an approval of their scheme, which is, so far as I

could discover, to Lynch me, until 1 confess," "That shall not be, Herrick-that shall not be. If they can bring forward facts which will warrant your arrest, I will sustain them, while they pursue a legal course; but they shall not do you any injury by force or mob law."

"Aye, Squire!" Herrick answered, with bitterly contemptuous smile; "but should they Herrick, Lawson only remarking that he did not your participation in the designed attack upon me, even thus casually. It is, I am told, a rule of your profession that a lawyer must accept a retainer in any case, the maintenance of which does not demand an act of moral turpitude, and I know that, once engaged in a case, you can express no opinion which may injure your client. Of this, sir, I mean to take advantage. Notwithstanding the fairness and caudor with which I have acted to-day, I find that it is determined to accuse me of Stone's murder; and there are intended to keep up the conversation, had been fifty dollars for you, as a fee to retain you to act as my counsel in any prosecution which may be commenced against me."

> "You have stated the rule truly, Herrick; but confess that the opinions I entertain, and which my manner has troly expressed, make me exceedingly reluctant to have any thing to do with the matter. A lawyer should enter a case without a bias, if possible, and I entertain, Herrick. prejudices-strong prejudices-against you, in consequence of what I have noticed to-day."

> "No matter for that, Squire-I know you well and I am sure that you will do all that duty requires for your client, and will, through fear of permitting preconceived sentiments to injure me, be studious in securing me every right to which I am entitled, and that is all I desire."

> "Herrick, there should be-there must beperfect and unrestrained confidence between counsel and client, and that cannot exist while entertain the feeling which now influences me and I must, in justice to you, advise you to seek other assistance, pledging to you my word that I will not converse with any person concerning the murder, so as to implicate you."

"Squire Lawson, I have full confidence i trance of the village, he turned towards his house, your abilities and integrity, and if you refuse to which was at the distance of a quarter of a mile defend me, I must meet the examination without

"Why do you want a lawyer? There is no prosecution commenced, nor so far as I know. is one contemplated against you."

"Squire Lawson, it is not fear or guilt that makes me presume this suspicion is dogging me nentioned to you yesterday. I will bring my If you are ignorant of these men's purposes, I have good proof of them. As I was coming here, I turned into Burras' tavern, to see if you were there, and was just going into the bar-room, when I heard Stephenson say-'Yes, that will do exactly; we will wait until he comes from Squire Lawson's office, and then we'll have these fellows sworn, and, if you think their evidence enough to convict him, Squire Johnson, well and good-we'll send him to jail; if not Judge Lynch can teach him to talk.' 'Yes, that's the plan, said Allen, 'Squire Lawson must be got to join us,' said Johnson, 'Oh, he'll approve of it,' remarked Burras. 'He was the first one to detect the rascal.' Is not this a prosecution, Squire? I do not want to run away, Squire; but I must, if you refuse to assist me. Your influence can protect me from ill-treatment."

"That you shall have under all circumstances.

"Take your fee, Squire, and if that is not enough, name the sum, and if it is in my power I will pay it."

"This will do for the present, Herrick, and will accept it, as you insist upon it; but, recollect, there must be no concealment between us:

I must be informed of all the facts." "You heard my testimony before the Coroner, Squire?"

"Yes, Herrick; but I do not believe it." "I assure you, Mr. Lawson, it was every word

"But was it the whole truth, Herrick?" He did not reply. "Take back your money, Herrick-I cannot do any thing for you without con-

"Keep the money, Squire, and I will tell you all I know about the murder. I did not kill him"-the lawyer started in surprise and looked comports with my humor to disregard to-day's keenly at Herrick-"I did not kill him, but I know who did, and the reason why he did it. I knew Stone in Chilicothe. He settled there a short time before I moved to Carthage. He was not liked, for he drank a great deal, and was very dissipated in other respects. When I was at Chilicothe, seven months ago, I saw him several times, and found that two or three persons had grudges against him for supposed injuries to their families, and that they were watching an opportunity to repay the score. Just then he caught Howison's second daughter. You know old John Howison, Squire?" Lawson nodded. "She is about sixteen, and a very pretty girl; but she is simple. He caught her in the brush at sunset, four or five hundred yards from Mingle's, where she had spent the afternoon. He thought he could do what he pleased with her, because she was silly, and commenced kissing and persuading her to go with him. She refused, and tried to get away, upon which he clapped his hand upon her mouth and carried her into the woods. She made as much resistance as she was able, and he almost killed her. He kept her all night, and in the morning would have thrown her in the creek, if she had not promised William Herrick is the murderer of John Stone!" and even sworn not to tell who had injured her. change of color, although Lawson looked sharp- which is about two hundred yards from the spot to which he carried her. The old people supto a con- had abused her, but at length she related to her

Stone. Had he been caught, he would have been Lynched, for the country was terribly excited by the outrage. He remained hid several lenged him to fight with rifles, but he made off as fast as possible, and, collecting his things together, ran away that night. I met him, I think the day after he came to Carthage, and I think, the day after he came to Carthage, and I challenged him to fight with rifles, but he refused; and, although I have endeavored to fix a quarrel on him in such a way that he would be obliged

for sale, because I was sure it was stolen. A month ago, Howison heard that Stone was in Carthage, and determined to come over after him. Yesterday afternoon I met the old man at Matcheson's, and, while he was there, he found out that Stone was coming into town from Toland, where he worked for some time, and the PANY of VOLUNTEERS, to be attached to the let Reg. road by which he must come. I was very certain he meant to intercept Stone, but supposed he would allow him a fair chance, shot for shot,

and would not interfere," "Stone owed him satisfaction," Lawson asser-

early. Howison had left at dawn, and I started for the Red Oak Spring, which was in my way to Taptown, where I had an engagement,-When I was within two hundred yards of the branch, I heard the crack of a rifle and saw the smoke rising out of the line of the brook. I ran forward, and at the crossing I met Howison wading up the branch. As I approached, he called out-"Well, Billy," I've finished him, I think," "Finished him?" said I. "Yes," he answered-"there he lies!" pointing in the direction of the Spring. I passed him and hurried to Stone's side. I looked at him, and soon saw that he was dead. I went back to Howison and told him so. He replied-"I was sure of it, and now the sooner I get away the better." He said that his horse was hid in the bushes near the from the unprecedented success which they have met with Cross Roads, and that he had come down in the canoe on the other bank of the creek. I waded with him through the branch to the creek. He with him through the branch to the creek. He concluded to set the canoe adrift and wade up most obstinate cases of cough in a few hours. They have the creek, which he did. I waited until he had cured a large number of persons who have been given un passed the second bend of the creek, and then I passed the second bend of the creek, and then I returned to make sure that Stone was actually dead. Being certain of that, I walked around the opening, to see if there was any trail in it Howison ever since I was nineteen years old. I or worms, and can be reacted by these mount to fail.

They have never been known to fail.

Dr. Sherman's "CAMPHOR LOZENGES" relieve be married to his eldest daughter. I would not have killed Stone in this way myself; but he was a base coward, and would not meet a man fairly. Howison's injury was as gross as man could suffer, and I would not inform on him to save my

"Yes, Squire."

"Then he deserved a dog's death. Curse the law that would punish a father for taking vengeance upon such a villian! I will defend you, of his written name on the back—none others are genuine, Herrick, at the hazard of my life; you have done perfectly right, and I admire your behavior."

of his written name on the back—none chief genuine, and will do more hurt than good.

When such men as the Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Onedia Conference, Rev. Sebastian Streeter of Boston,

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Purify the Blood!

GOODWIN'S Indian Vegetable and Sarsaparilla Bit-ters, for the cure of jaundice, dyspepsia, costiveness, billious and liver complaint, indigestion, drowsiness headache, cutaneous and scrofulous diseases, all impurities t the blood, and general debility. These bitters possess the great merit of being entirely

vegetable in every component part.

Sarsaparilla, that most inestimable root, obtained from
the tropical regions of South America, has long and justly been known and acknowledged by the medical world, as a most efficient purifier of the blood. In these bitters ti forms one of the most essential ingriedients. The virtues of the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla are extracted on the most scientific principles, and are combined in a high-ly concentrated form, with the most useful roots and herbs of the vegetable world, in such a perfect manner, that their united virtues, embodied in this preparation, are brought to operate on the stomach and bowels, producing a thorough cleansing of the whole system, speedily restoring it to its wonted tone and vigor. As a safe, pleasant and efficient tonic and aperient, as a mild and gentle, efficacious cathartic; in all cases of languor, drowsiness, general debility and depression of spirits so common in

general debility and depression of spirits so common in the spring and summer; and in all cutaneous diseases, they will be found invaluable, cleansing the stomach, re-storing strength, and consequently purifying the blood! Certificates can be shown, and references given to individuals testifying to very many remarkable cures by taking these bitters. In one word, try them faithfully, and if not

satisfied, the money will be refunded.

Prepared only by GEO. C. GOODWIN, No. 76 Union st. Sold by J. E. LADD and EBEN FULLER, Augusta; B Wales, Hallowell; A. T. Perkins and C. P. Branch, Gardiner; Wm. Dyer, Waterville; Stanley & Prince, Winthrop; M. C. Moulton, Wayne; J. Allen, Chesterville George Calden and G. Gage, Wilton; J. Bean and D. Wood, East Wilton; J. W. Perkins, Farmington; Thos. Caswell, Farmington Falls; Blunding & Dyer, New Sharon; Ira Thing, Mt. Vernon; F. Spencer, Readfield Corner; and by agents generally throughout the State.

J. E. LADD, Wholesale agent, Augusta.

For Man and Beast! DR. KITTREDGE'S Celebrated Green Nerve and Bons Ointment, is offered to the public as a sure cure for the following diseases, incident to the human frame, viz: Rheumatism, sprains, humaness, gout, swelled joints, salt rheum, contraction of the cords, scrofula, chilblains, piles,

sore eyes and throat, pain in the back, side and breast, burns, and all cutaneous humors and eruptions of the skin, fresh wounds, chapped hands, diseases of the bones and Every family would do well to keep a box of this oint ment on hand, especially the owners of valuable horses.

It is an excellent article for seamen, being a sure preventive and cure for scurvy, and all the various diseases

ventive and core for scurvy, and all the various diseases incident to persons following the sea.

This Ointment is an infallible remedy for the core of the following complaints of horses: galls, cuts, corks, chaps, cracked heels, scratches, bruises, sprains in the fetlock, whirlbone, pastern, coffin and stifle joints. The public may rest assured that this ointment is superior to any remedy ever invented for the cure of the above named diseases, and unlike too many highly extolled medicines, Wit is

Prepared only by the sole proprietor, GEO. C. GOOD-win, druggist, No. 76 Union street, Boston, Mass. Sold by J. E. LADD and EBEN FULLER, Augusta; B. Sold by J. E. LADD and EBEN FULLER, Augusta; B. Wales, Hallowell; A. T. Perkins and C. P. Branch, Gardiner; Wm. Dyer, Waterville; Stanley & Prince, Winthrop; M. C. Moulton, Wayne; J. Allen, Chesterville; George Calden and G. Gage, Wilton; J. Bean and D. Wood, East Wilton; J. W. Perkins, Farmington; Thos. Caswell, Farmington Falls; Blunding & Dyer, New Sharon; Ira Thing, Mt. Vernon; F. Spencer, Readfield Corner, and by agents generally throughout the State.

J. E. LADD, wholesale agent, Augusta.

HARD WARE.

JUST received, per steamer "Charter Oak," one case Roylor's best refined cast steel; four rolls sheet lend; one dozen best German sinc; with a variety of hardware and saddlery goods adapt

Iron Wire Factory

days, and we thought he had gone off forever, when Howison met him in the woods and chal-

Currier's Notice.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the on him in such a way that he would be obliged to give me satisfaction, he would never take me up. Our quarrel at Tupper's, when he showed some disposition to fight, was in consequence of my saying that I would not buy a horse he had my saying that I would not buy a stolen.

Also ready made boots and shoes. All of which he offers for sale on the lowest terms, for cash or approved credit.

A. P. BATCHELDER. N. B. Persons who want leather curried can have it done at my shop in the best manner, on reasonable terms.
Winthrop, Feb. 23, 1846.

Volunteers, Attention!

THE undersigned having been duly authorized by the Governor of the State of Maine to enlist a COM. iment of Maine Volunteers, in pursuance of a requisition from the President of the United States, hereby solicits the names of able bodied patriotic men, between the ages of 18 and 45, who are willing to enroll themselves under the banner of their country in the prosecution of the exist. ing war with the Republic of Mexico. Those disposed to enter the service of their country, can have an opportuni "Stone owed him satisfaction," Lawson asserting the state of their names on application to the subscriber at his Quarters, which will continue in Bridge's Block, (up at his Quarters, which will be at his Quarters, which will be at his Quarters, w

Augusta, June 11, 1846.

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify, that I have contracted with the support of one Timothy Rounson, a town pauper, dur-ing his life time, that he has left me and refuses to live with me, ample provision having been made for his aupport. This is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting him on my account as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

BENJAMIN W. ROBINSON.

Sidney, June 22, 1846.

"To the Victor belongs the Spoils."

A LTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "Pop ULAR MEDICINES" have been before the public claiming to give relief, and even cure, the most inve diseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose Dr. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES and the remarkable cures which they have performed, may

by their physicians and friends, and many who have been

that could expose Howison. There was none, proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible, in fact and I suppose, from his account, that he never the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered. Children will eat them when they cannot be forced to take stepped out of the water. He was here eighteen any other medicine, and the benefit thus derived from the months ago, and probably recollected enough of the neighborhood to sail at his stand, without the neighborhood to sail at his stand, without exposing himself by walking through the opening. When I found there was nothing that could betray Howison, I walked slowly into town for assistance to bring in the body. These are the real facts, Squire Lawson. I have known of worms, and can be relieved by these incomparable log-

headache, nervous sick headache, palpitation of the heart, and sickness in a very few minutes. They cure lowness

Dr. Sherman's "POOR MAN'S PLASTER" is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best "He forced Howison's simple daughter; you strengthening plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. One mil-lion a year will not supply the demand. Caution is necessary, as there are many unprincipled persons who would force a spurious article upon the community. Be careful to get Sherman's poor man's plaster, with a "fac simile"

"I would have told the simple facts, Squire Rev. Mr. Dunbar, Rev. Mr. Hancock, Rev Mr. DeFor Lawson, to the inquest, but that I knew the law only looks to the reasons for an act to prove it criminal. I therefore told the shortest true story I could contrive."

"You did well, Herrick."

"You did well, Herrick."

"To processing the laws the law only looks to the reasons for an act to prove it criminal. I therefore told the shortest true story I could contrive."

"You did well, Herrick."

"You did well, Herrick."

"To processing the law of t say that the Dr. is not only entitled to the appellation of "Victor," but can fairly lay claim to the patronage of

the public, and will receive it.
Sold in Augusta by J. E. Ladd, who will supply agents to sell again; and sold by one agent in most of and villages in the State of Maine.

HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES.

An approved remedy for Costiveness and Dyspepsia: Recommended by the most distinguished Medical Faculty, who every day prescribe them to their patients and use them in their families

THIS inestimable medicine has been before the public for more than eight years. The sales have quadrupled within two years, and are constantly increasing, the best proof of their efficacy.

They are without a rival for the cure of Ladigestion or

Dyspepsia, Headache (nervous or acute,) Liver Com-plaint, Costiveness, Bilious Attacks, Tie Doulereux, Jamdice, Flatulence, Oppression after eating, Weak Stomach, Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Chronic Diarrhoa or East India complaint, Worms, Ples, Annorrhea or Suppression, Morosis or Green Sickness, &c., &c. In all female obstructions they are safe and effectual. Hundreds of la dies in this city and Boston have used no other medicine, by advice of their family physicians, and have been cured. Salem, Jan. 10, 1844.—The undersigned having used Harrison's Peristultic Lozenges in Dyspepsia and kindred complaints, have proved them a very useful and excellent remedy. We cheerfully recommend them to all suffering from Dyspepsia or Costiveness. The Peristaltics are very extensively used in this region, and are every day pre-

scribed by the first physicians in the place.

BENJ. P. CHAMBERLAIN JOSEPH ADAMS. A sure, safe, and cheap cure for Piles.

Mr. Harrison-Having given your Peristaltic Lozenges form you that they have operated wonderfully in my case. I had not been able for months to do any work at my trade owing to exhaustion from bleeding, but I now feel myself cured. The severe pain which I had in my stomach is gone, and my strength is fast returning. I had used various remedies to no purpose, until I tried your medicine. I can also state that Capt. Benj. Ireson of this town has also experienced great benefit from your remedy. I cheerfully recommend the medicine to all suffering with that distressing complaint—the Piles. EDWARD H. LEWIS.

Lynn, Sept. 27, 1844.

N. Ask for Harrison's Pile Remedy. Price only 50 cts.

Both of these medicines are for sale by J. E. LADD Augusta, and H. J. SELDEN, Hallowell.



Pills, an excellent article for all Billions Complaints, and Indigestion. And likewise Davenport's Eye-water, a sare and mild remedy for weak and sore eyes of every descrip-tion. For sale in this town by J. E. Ladd and E. Fuller; in Hallowell by H. J. Selden.

TRUSSES.—A large assortment just received—also Abdominal Supporters, by 20 J. E. LADD. LECHES, LEECHES.—100 Smyrna leeches just received and for sale by H. J. SELDEN & CO. Hallowell, April 22, 1846.

ROOM PAPER of new and elegant patterns, for sale EDWARD EENNO. CALISTER'S All-healing Olutment, or the world's salve, for sale by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

PATENT OIL, a new article for painters' use, for pale by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB. Cylinder Churns.

LL who would save time and labor in churning, are requested to examine "Kendall's cylinder chura," JOHN MEANS & DU